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☞ Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

☞ One of Queen Victoria's female servants is a Wesleyan Methodist. She was taken sick lately, and certain Palace officials of the "High Church" party ordered her discharge—pretext, incapacity, from illness; real cause, heretical opinions. Her Royal Mistress heard of the circumstance, and instantly caused the girl to be treated with the utmost kindness; while her persecutors became afflicted with the complaint known as "a flea in the ear." The Christian Advocate (London) is the historian of this affair.

☞ A Washington letter says it is believed that the position Minister Clay has taken, while not exactly recommended or approved by the State Department, has been winked at by Mr. Seward, partly with the hope of paying off Clay for his contemptuous letter, written some time before Clay's departure for Russia, by the excitement his objectionable course will create, and partly to seriously embroil France and England with Russia, so as to prevent England from the talked-of interference in our affairs.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—A series of unsuccessful frauds have been perpetrated on paymasters by Lawrence J. Steel, an ex-lieutenant, and one of the most accomplished swindlers yet discovered. The scenes of his operations have been Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, where he has personated different officials, and forged certificates as to the correctness of forged accounts. He is now in arrest in New York, awaiting his trial by the civil authorities.

SINGULAR.—About the first of July, Dr. McGill, of Nashville, says the Union, in operating upon the head of a female patient, extracted three lumps, each about the size of a bean. One of these he preserved in a china box, enclosed with a tight lid. A week ago, upon examination, it was found to be a living worm, and was still alive yesterday. The Doctor intends to keep it and see how much longer it will live; or what transformation may take place.

☞ As an indication of the disaffection which is rapidly spreading among the subjects of 'King Jeff" we quote what the Mobile (rebel) News of the 3d says: "We have a multitude of reports horribly detrimental to the character of the patriotism of the people in many places in Alabama and Mississippi; some of them too disgraceful to publish. A portion of our people have gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant Confederates."

☞ The Railroad Convention at Niagara Falls resulted in the breaking up of the combination under which fares have been arranged. The order now is, every line for itself. A reduction in fares follows, as a matter of course. The fare from Buffalo to Chicago has already been cut down. Freight and passenger trains are now running regularly over the entire length of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Washington and Wheeling and Baltimore.

FORTUNATE DRAFTED MEN. — The drafted regiments from Pennsylvania and Ohio, who have been in service since last fall, seem to have passed through the rough life of a nine months' campaign with singular good fortune. But few of the regiments have been in active service, and all have escaped the ravages of camp diseases, many returning without the loss of a man.

☞ Vessels are being loaded with petroleum in the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio, to sail direct for Europe. Parties in that city are making arrangements to establish an "Oil Line" of vessels between Cleveland and Europe, with a view to avoid the expenses and losses consequent upon transhipments on other routes.

☞ Volunteering in New Jersey is said to be going forward very briskly. In Newark more than half the quota of nine hundred men has been raised. The persons volunteering are principally members of the nine months' regiments recently mustered out of service.

☞ A letter has been received in Washington by way of flag-of-truce boat on the James river, stating that Jeff Davis continued quite ill in Richmond, and that doubts were now freely entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.

☞ It is understood in the Army of the Potomac that Lee has been reinforced by Bishop-General Polk's entire division, but at the same time Lee has sent a division to help Beauregard at Charleston. None of Lee's infantry are north of the Rapid Ann.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—Last Saturday afternoon, while locomotive No. 264 was standing on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Parkersburg, the boiler exploded with a terrific report, killing the fireman, Mr. John Wilson, a resident of Columbia.

☞ A private letter from Morris Island, dated August 1, says: "It is just reported here that a reinforcement of between 7,000 and 8,000 troops have arrived outside, and that they are to be landed to-night on the south end of Folly Island.

☞ Judge Advocate General Holt decides that any man abroad or at sea, who may be drafted, is not to be regarded as a deserter in the spirit of the law until he is notified of the fact that he has been drafted.

☞ Hiram Brower, formerly Editor of the Fairfax County (Virginia) News, was arrested last week, on his way from Gordonsville, by the Federal troops, and is now held as a prisoner.

☞ Bayard Taylor left the Russian Court immediately after the arrival of Cassius Clay, and is now spending a few weeks with his wife's relatives at Gotha, Germany.

DECEASED.—Col. Van Traber, Third Indiana, died at Ottawa, Illinois, on Friday last. He was a gallant officer, and defeated the Texan Rangers in November, 1861.

☞ An attempt was made by a strange steamer to overhaul the steamer Arago on her outward passage to Port Royal, but the Arago proved too fast a sailer.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham has left the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and retired to a less expensive retreat a few miles distant from the Falls.

☞ A man's head was found floating in the Hudson, at Albany, on Thursday. No clue as yet to the horrible mystery.

☞ At the latest dates from Vicksburg, Gen. Banks had just arrived there on a visit to Gen. Grant.

THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.—The Nicaragua ship canal is to be recommenced under the patronage of Louisville Napoleon; the engineers are already at work, and Prince Murat is to be President of the new company. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Chinandega, says Mr. Edward Loos, one of the directors of the new company, which has recently been organized in England and France, having purchased Monsieur Belly's privilege for $350,000, the chief engineer, Mr. Samuel James, and a staff of assistant engineers, numbering six persons, had arrived, and a careful re-examination of the route surveyed by the Belly engineers is to be made as speedily as possible. It is not supposed that there will be any great deviation from the original survey. The port of Tamarinda, on the Pacific, may be changed, and the Estero Real, which empties into the Bay of Fonseca, made the terminus on this side of the Isthmus. This Estero heads within fifteen or eighteen miles of Lake Managua, and is navigable for some distance for vessels of 500 tons burden. Mr. Loos is commissioned on the part of the directors to ask of the Government of Nicaragua some modifications in the charter, and President Martinez considered the subject of such vast importance that he has summoned all the ministers of the government to Chinantega for the purpose of considering the matter immediately. Mr. Loos is also empowered by the company to make a sufficient loan to the government of Nicaragua to meet all of its foreign indebtedness. Louis Napoleon has taken the matter in hand, and he informed Messrs. Loos and Samuel, before they departed from Paris, that this great enterprise had his best wishes; that he would give it every support and protection in his power, and that, if their report was favorable, he would place at the head of the company, as President, Prince Murat.

The following is a brief synopsis of the prospectus of the company. It is called "The Atlantic and Pacific International Ship Company, under the patronage and support of the great Maritime Powers."

Capital £2,500,000 in 75,000 shares of £20 each, and 10,000 debentures of £100 each.

Directors.—Admiral the Hon. Geo. Elliott, R. N.; John Harvey Lewis, Esq., M. P.; Jas. Cumming, Esq., of Messrs. Cumming, Beare, & Co., London; Monsieur Theodore Meynier, Paris; Mons. Le Comte de France, Paris; Mons. Vital Roux, Paris; Mons. Edward Loos, Paris.

Bankers.—The Consolidated Bank, London; Stottinguer & Co., Paris.

Engineers.—James Samuel, M. Inst., C. E., F. R. A. S., London; Edwin Clark, M. Inst., C. E., F. R. A. S., do.

The company has exclusive privileges, with power to levy tolls, including free use of lands required in the construction of the canal; likewise, a grant in perpetuity of the government, and unoccupied lands to the extent of 2½ miles on either side of the canal throughout its entire course, together with about 750,000 acres, with power to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of them, and nine years to complete the canal from the date of its charter.

The charter extends for ninety-nine years; after that the canal reverts to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The ports of the canal are made free ports forever, and all ships, or goods, or persons in transit, of any nation whatever, are only liable for the payment of the company's tariff. The protection of the company is guaranteed by a treaty with Great Britain and Nicaragua, France and Nicaragua, and by the United States, under the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to be paid 8 per cent on the gross receipts of the company. The dues which the company are empowered to levy are fixed at a maximum of eight shillings per ton for goods, and forty-eight shillings per passenger. Vessels are to be steam-tugged from ocean to ocean at a small cost.

The route selected at present is as follows: Through the San Juan river, entering it at the Colorado branch to Lake Nicaragua; distance 114 miles. In this river four dams will be required, and four locks of ten feet fall each. Through Lake Nicaragua to the river Tipitafio, distance 100 miles. Through the river Tipitafio to Lake Managua, distance 11 miles. In this short distance two locks will be required of 10 feet fall each. Through Lake Managua to the point where the canal commences, distance 54 miles. From Lake Managua to the bay of Tamarinda the distance is about nine miles, through which a cutting will be required of a maximum depth of 33 feet. Between Lake Managua and Tamarinda there is a fall of 154 feet in 3½ miles, and here it will be necessary to construct fourteen locks of eleven feet fall each.

The plan proposed by the company is, not to make the canal of a sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels to go through on their own bottoms with their usual draft of water, but to raise them with their cargoes at fixed places, dependent on their size, on pontoons drawing but a small depth of water. Vessels drawing not over fifteen feet of water can pass through from ocean to ocean, without being lifted upon pontoons, except in their passage through the canal from Lake Managua to Tamarinda; but vessels of greatest draft will have to be raised twice and lowered twice. Hydraulic power is to be used in raising vessels, similar to that in daily use at the Victoria Docks, London. The time occupied in raising a 2,000 ton vessel and floating it away is not to exceed one hour. Contractors of experience and responsibility are ready to undertake the work for the estimate of the engineers, viz: £2,203,160. The estimated revenue of the company exclusive of dues levied on passengers is £876,000. This is based on the daily transit each way of six vessels, averaging 500 tons.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.—We find a curious story in Galignani's (Paris) Messenger about the finding of a pot of Louis-d'or in the Rue Lafayette. It seems that a laborer, being at work there, struck his pick against an earthern jar and broke it, whereupon out rolled several pieces of gold. Other workmen, hearing it jingle, rushed to the spot, probably with a view of "snacks," when the lucky finder of the treasure-trove cried out, "Stop! form a ring!" It was done. "And now, let no one move!" He then quietly picked up all the Louis-d'or that had dropped out, and put them in his hat. Then taking up the jar containing the remainder, he said, "Now call a sergent-de-ville to accompany me to the nearest police office, where I will deposit the money." So said, so done. The prize was found to consist of 978 gold Louis-d'or of 24 livres each, bearing the effigies of Louis XV and XVI, the whole amounting to more than £23,000 ($115,000). This was forwarded to the Prefecture of Police, where it will remain during the inquiry to discover the legitimate owners of the property. It is only after that is done that the share attributed by French law to the finder of treasure can be paid to the lucky workingman.

THE BLOSSOMS AND THE LEAVES.—When the blossoms fell off in May and remained withered and pale, the leaves raised their voices. These weak, useless things, though just born, fall already to the ground. See how we stand firm and survive the summer's heat, ever growing fatter and broader and brighter, until, after long months of service, with brilliant colors and under the salute of the storm of artillery, we go to rest. But the fallen blossoms said, "gladly we fall, after we have brought forth the fruit."

Ye still, unnoted, and quickly vanishing ones in lowly dwellings, in humble stalls, uncared for in high places—ye noble well-doers without name in history, be not ashamed at the pomp of rulers and palaces, at the triumphal arches over the victims of battle, be not ashamed—ye are the blossoms.

Jean Paul.

Going To Sleep.—The leaves of many plants droop at night as if they were sleepy. A little girl, who had observed this drooping in the leaves of a locust tree that grew before her nursery window, upon being required to go to bed a little earlier than usual, replied, with much acuteness, "O, mother, it is not yet time to go to bed; the locust tree has not yet begun to say its prayers."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 9, 1863.

I had the pleasure of witnessing on the 7th inst., in the camp of the 10th Ohio, Col. Burke, the distribution of badges among those of the regiment whose services on the field of battle have earned for them the proud distinction of a place on the "Roll of Honor."

The badge is a laurel wreath worked in orange-colored silk on a piece of green cloth about one and a quarter inches square. It is neatly embroidered, and inside the wreath are the letters "R. H." tastefully worked in thread of the color of the wreath, denoting that the wearer has performed some gallant feat on the ensanguined field, and in acknowledgment of bravery has been placed on the "Roll of Honor." An excellent band discoursed patriotic music that thrilled the vast assemblage of spectators, and kept alive a glow of enthusiasm that comported well with the stirring incidents of the occasion.

The regiment, a tidy, manly band of soldiers, was drawn up in line of battle preparatory to the imposing ceremonies.

Colonel Burke, whose excellent qualities of heart as a disciplinarian and a man my highest eulogies would but feebly praise, was, as ever, at his post, and justly proud of the display so highly commendatory of his men. Mrs. Rosecrans, the amiable wife of our victor General, honored the recipients of the envied tokens of a people's confidence and gratitude, by presenting in person and pinning to each man's breast the envied evidence of a brave and loyal heart that beat beneath. It was an impressive scene, which, witnessed in the days of ancient chivalry, would have elicited the loftiest lays of an admiring minstrelsy.

It has been the impression that the project of stimulating the energies and bravery of the troops by the hope of honorable reward had failed, but the General, encouraged by the teachings of history and the success of similar undertakings in other armies, is determined to make the Legion of Honor a command, to be attached to which will be a lasting and unfading honor.

The men who on this occasion were rewarded with a badge—and among the number is the worthy Col. Burke—are not undeserving of the distinction.

They are all Hibernians, and the features that were flushed with bashful pride on the reception of the badge of honor will never bleach before the foe. The blood, handed down from fathers who in battling against oppression have reared imperishable monuments to the glory of the Emerald Isle, will not be sparingly expended in the effort to preserve the liberties of their adopted land.

I have referred before to the destitution that war has entailed upon the people of this country. That I did not exaggerate when I represented that numerous families were on the eve of actual suffering, on account of the scarcity of provisions, is established by the fact that at the present time, I am informed by the Commissary of the Post, over four hundred rations per day are issued to destitute families.

This indigence is not confined to the lower classes, but oppresses all alike. The once wealthy landholder and planter, who scorned the poverty of the *vulgus herdus* at one time, now draws from the same generous government, that both have labored to destroy, the necessaries of life.

Many affecting incidents have come to my notice in connection with these applications for subsistence.

Silver-haired, age-bowed women, supporting frail frames on finger-worn staffs, slowly hobble into the office of the Provost Marshal to ask for food to sustain lives whose sands are almost run.

Eighty winters had worn furrows in the features of one aged lady, the fountains of whose tears were unsealed at the thought, that, on the verge of another world, she came a supplicant for food to appease the pinchings of hunger in this. It is sad thus to view the discomforts of age, and contemplate the sufferings of hungered children, but these give us a fuller, more thorough appreciation of the awful responsibility that history will settle upon the instigators of this iniquitous rebellion.

Their crime will not only be preserved on the pages of history, but their infatuated followers and their posterity will heap curses upon the heads of these sin-bowed violators of public confidence. The infamy will not die, but will live in tradition as long as a tongue shall exist to repeat the story of this bloody treason.

The epitaphs of near half a million of misguided Southrons will attest the enormity of the treason, and a mourning nation curse the authors.

There is too little regard manifested, it strikes me, by many in whose keeping they are placed, for the interests of the Government. The prodigality and indiscretions that I witness almost every day cannot but be sources of great annoyance to those who have more at heart the interests of the Government, which are best subserved at this time by observing the strictest economy in the conduct of its military affairs.

I refer to the abandonment of condemned goods; the lack of proper care in preserving commissary stores and forage; and the enormous waste that is continually going on. The authorities adopted an injurious policy when they permitted speculators of every character to attend the army, and convert into a source of individual profit property that, at a trifling cost of labor, might be disposed of for the benefit of the Government. Forage, not properly sheltered, has been lost in great quantities, and an immensity of commissary stores destroyed in the same way. Condemned property, or exceedingly valuable articles, left on the line of march to lighten the trains, have been left to rot by the roadside, and thousands of pounds of meat, invaluable for the use of the men, but of considerable value for other purposes, might be shipped to Nashville and sold at remunerative rates.

If the authorities are too busily engaged to attend to these matters of minor importance, and I doubt not they generally are, why would it not repay the Government to appoint an agent whose business it should be to watch the dimes that are neglected by others in their efforts to save the dollars? Economy would save us thousands of dollars, that nobody at present has time or inclination to look after.

Cotton speculating offers as wide a field for consideration as it does for imposition and double-dealing by those engaged in the business. I do not desire to be understood as intimating that dishonesty characterizes the transactions of all dealers in this valuable staple. Many very worthy and very upright gentlemen prosecute an honest trade, but opportunities for abusing privileges are so numerous and so frequently improved that the inducements heretofore held out to this class of persons should be withdrawn.

A little incident occurred a few days since in front of the office of Col. Truesdail, chief of police, which is worthy of mention, as indicative of the persistent hostility that is nursed and manifested whenever opportunity offers by the feminine portion of this bitterly disloyal community.

Suspended over the pavement, immediately in front of the office referred to, hangs an American flag, under which pedestrians passing on that side of the street must walk. The opposite sidewalk, seldom used, is overgrown with weeds and obstructed by rubbish. Notwithstanding this, ladies were every day seen trailing dresses unsupported by hoops, of which the blockade has deprived them, through the high grass and weeds that hid from view numerous obstructions that impeded pedestrians and gave them the gait of a person intoxicated. No one divined the cause of this singular choice, until one evening two lively, bright-eyed daughters of the sunny clime came promenading down the street in the direction of the flag. Thoughtlessly tripping along and observing things transpiring in another direction, they were about to pass under the flag, when one suddenly discovered the "humiliation" to which they were about to subject themselves, and instantly, as if something supernatural had interposed to prevent their progress, they halted, cast a disdainful glance at the flag, muttered a denunciation, and wheeled with the precision of veteran soldiers to the left.

Cherishing all the hatred to the Government that had protected and fostered them that Coriolanus displayed to Rome when he left her walls an enemy, they walked a-tiptoe, that the soles of their shoes might not gather the contaminated dust that lay beneath the folds of the banner they so bitterly despised.

The affair was not unnoticed, and related to Col. Truesdail, whose admiration and reverence for the flag almost equals that displayed by the Roman legions for their golden eagles, determined to make an example that should serve to deter others from similar attempts.

The ladies—discovered to be the Misses Logan and Prior—were visited by the Colonel on the following day, who carried with him a neat little American banner.

I could not do justice to the eloquent reproof of the patriotic Colonel, but all who know him can imagine the heights to which his excited fancy transported him. The miniature flag was left, with the warning that, unless it was seen nailed to the house in a conspicuous place within a certain length of time, the family on the following day would be sent south of our lines. The flag is seen by passers-by, but the shutters of the house are closed, and the humiliated girls are spitefully seeking consolation in the gloom of a darkened dwelling.

Lieut. Col. Wiles, the vigilant and industrious Provost Marshal General of the department, has just received official notice of his promotion to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 22d Indiana volunteers. Col. Wiles entered this regiment when it left the State as First Lieutenant, and, by his amiable qualities as a gentleman and his impartial and fearless discharge of duty as an officer, rose successively to the position of Captain and Major, and is now honored by a commission as Lieutenant Colonel. I have never seen a promotion greeted with the congratulations of so many friends, who sincerely feel the pleasure they express, as this.

No man in the Department is more popular than Col. Wiles. He has not earned his popularity, either, by cringing partiality, but by strict attention to his duties and the practice of those virtues which alone commend men to the good will and admiration of their fellows. Though the regiment will not enjoy the presence of so affable an officer, those who have business to transact at the office of the Provost Marshal General will be glad to greet and congratulate our newly made Lieutenant-Colonel.

QUILL.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1863.

My last communication created quite a "sensation" in camp, so "Madam Rumor" says; and "Jeems" (my phunny phriend) says he has bin immortalized over that John Morgan's bin takin' article; but he declares he had no idea we intended "putting him in the papers!" Well, "Jeems" is a good fellow—we know him to be suck—and we expect to tax him for items from time to time.

Thursday last was Thanksgiving day—or, in other words, it was the day appointed by the President for thanksgiving and prayer, on account of the recent substantial victories achieved by the Union arms throughout the country. Early in the morning of that day an order from General Johnson went the rounds of the camp, proclaiming a cessation from all duties of a military nature, except those which were actually necessary to keep up the existing status, and stating that divine service would be held at the various places of assemblage for that purpose, and ordering all sutler establishments to be closed from 10 o'clock A. M. until 12 M. We are happy to state that the proclamation from the head of the nation, as also the order issued by our respected General in reference to it, were both duly observed throughout this portion of the army; and, if there was not an excess of "praying" done, there was at least a decent, decorous status maintained, and gratifying manifestations of patriotism manifested by both the officers and men of the 3d brigade of this division. The day was a most delightful one, "over head and out of doors," and seemed more like Sunday to us than any day we have heretofore experienced in camp. All places of business in the town of Tullahoma were closed for the day. We took a stroll through the dilapidated looking place after dinner, and *did* observe a few soldiers in a how-come-you-so state! Where they got their whiskey is a mystery to us, as well as to the vigilant and energetic Provost Marshal. "Jeems" was with us, and he remarked that it was the effects of patriotic jubilant feeling, and not bad whiskey; and he commenced singing "Coming through the rye" in a manner which induced us to think the prevalent manifestations contagious. The day passed off agreeably, and we hope its remembrance may prove profitable. In the evening the boys of the "Minstrel Band" gave a concert, so we understand; but as we did not receive a "complimentary," we were not present. They had a crowded house, so we understand, and indeed their talented efforts deserve encouragement and patronage. We are thankful to them for past favors, and they have our best wishes for the future. We shall notice them more at length if we remain at this post for any length of time.

Well, we have been paid off, Mr. Editor, since last I wrote you, and some of the soldiers have "bin keepin'" the 4th of July ever since! So "Jeems" says. We had been without money for a considerable length of time—since March last—and if some of the brave souls got a little jubilant in the present over the "victorious past," and in anticipation of the "good time coming," due allowance should be made in their favor. Drunkenness is a very bad—ay, a very unfortunate trait in a soldier's element; but what, with the thoughts of our brilliant victories at Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Tullahoma, etc., who could blame a fellow for *stimulating* his patriotism a "leetle," especially when pay-day opened the source for their wonted and long cherished jollification? So reasons "Jeems," and he's a philosopher! The boys of this portion of the Army of the Cumberland have sent home a considerable share of their hard-earned wages, thus proving their sacred attachment to the "loved and loving," and the "old folks at home!" May God bless them for it—and he will! The members of company E, of the "old 6th," have sent nearly $1,500 to their friends and relatives, since pay-day Bully for them!

I have noticed lately that that venerable and staunch patriot, Parson Brownlow, is making a commendable appeal in behalf of that other venerable and loyal patriot, Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, who is at present incarcerated in that vile bastile, the Libby Prison. Well do we remember the Governor Aiken of other and more prosperous days. We have seen him "in the flesh," and we have been chained by his powerful eloquence. "Alas, poor Yorick, we knew him well!" If the "powers that be" can command an exchange in his favor, in the name of humanity, liberty, and patient, enduring patriotism, let it be done. The spirit of retaliation is a bad one, the relic of a barbarous age, and we hope to heaven that it will not be introduced into this rebellion. However, if it does come, we shall make it the best of it, it is a two-handed game! But the lives of a dozen rebel outlaws would be but a poor consideration in our eyes for the sacrifice of *one* good, loyal, true, and tried Union man!

In my last I stated that the new order in regard to company and regimental inspections was working a decided improvement, and now, Mr. Editor, with due deference to all concerned, we take a pride in stating that the 6th Indiana has been awarded the meed of praise by the commanding officer of this brigade for cleanliness of clothing, arms, and accoutrements, clean and neat appearance of camp ground and quarters, neatness of regimental and company books, etc. Bully for the "old 6th," the model regiment of the 3d brigade!

Our gentlemanly and efficient A. A. Surgeon, W. A. Collins, has just returned to his post of duty, after an absence of twenty days, during which period he has paid a visit to the "old Hoosier State." The Doctor had been in feeble health for sometime previous to his leaving us, and the brief respite from his arduous labors in the cause of suffering humanity, has, we are glad to see, improved him very materially. We cordially welcome him back to his post of duty.

Orders have been issued to be ready to march at a moment's notice, with ten days' rations, and ten days' forage provided. But we haven't started yet, "Jeems" remarks; and when we do get there, or to some other place, we will inform you.

The weather is insufferably hot, and likely to be more so. No news of importance from the front. All quiet here. Health prevailing.

HOOSIER.

THE QUARREL OF THE ORGANS.—The recent statement of the Washington Republican regarding the imminence of war with England has not only elicited an official contradiction from Mr. Seward, but has also excited the ire of the Chronicle, which *par excellence* claims to be the official oracle. In its issue of Monday it declares that the Associated Press Agent "made a most disgraceful use of his position" in telegraphing the substance of the article alluded to, and giving "an advertisement of the sort to a paper that has no official position whatever, 'semi' or otherwise." It rounds up its remaining periods by stating that there is no more prospects of a war with England than with any other country, and adding that the article of the Republican, instead of being regarded with "much importance" here, "only caused a laugh, as many an exciting story from the same source has advertised."

The Republican last evening replies in language more pointed than elegant, calling the Chronicle editor names that, in other climates, with fewer provost marshals about, would provoke an immediate collision. It states that its information was received from no member of the Cabinet, thus leaving an inference, which the Star bites at most spitefully in a subsequent edition, that the President was the original source. The Chronicle this morning is silent, declining, doubtless, to enter a contest that has suddenly become so bitterly personal, and keeps on its course as the only journal "officially inspired." The Star declares that the President is burdened with no organ, and is most likely correct. Mr. Buchanan once declared, in the dark days of his administration, when he doubtless saw his great errors, that he had been drawn into trouble by the party organs that clung to the plunder of his administration and launched far ahead in their zeal of either his views or convictions, but which party lines compelled him to follow to the bitter end. Not so, doubtless, with Mr. Lincoln. As understood here, the Chronicle is simply an official paper to the extent of having most of the official advertising. It is not believed that any of its editorials are dictated from Executive quarters, as was the case with the old Democratic organs. It gives an unconditional support to the Administration, it is true, but not more so than two of the other city papers. The Republican's position is this: The law requires the President to designate a third paper in Washington to print the public acts (Congress providing for the first two), and Mr. Lincoln named that journal. Mr. Stanton usually favors the Star and Chronicle. Mr. Seward always the Intelligencer, and the President is kindly disposed to the Republican. But none of them are really organs. So much for the impending "official" quarrel.

Washington Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Our Special Despatches.

[Special Despatches to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 15.

All reports telegraphed from this city about important conferences of Governors and Senators with the President about an important military demonstration are wholly the work of imagination and have no genuine basis. In fact, the visits of Governor Tod, Senator Harris, and others, who are here at the same time, were accidental and not by any agreement.

Secretary Chase has made the following decision in regard to the redemption of the public debt: All coupons and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States will be redeemed in gold. The five-twenty 6s, being redemable at any time within twenty years after the lapse of five years, belong to the permanent loan, and so also do the twenty-year 6s of July 17, 1861, into which the three-year 7-30s are convertible. All obligations and notes forming part of the temporary loan will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed.

The 7-30 year bonds or notes form part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into 20 years' sixes in sums not less than five hundred dollars. They will therefore be paid, if the holders prefer payment to conversion in U. S. notes.

The Agricultural Department is busy at present in preparing the usual monthly reports of crops and weather. The returns are generally very favorable, although some sections of country, and especially west of the Allegheny Mountains, has suffered considerably from drought.

General Meade arrived in town last evening, and to-day had an interview with the President, Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief. He returns to the front immediately.

The rumor telegraphed West from this city that General McClernand had tendered his resignation is without foundation.

General Curtis, late of the Department of the Missouri, is in town. He is accompanied by several of his staff.

The Government has under consideration the proposition of Gen. Rosecrans to organize a heavy force of mounted men for service in the West. The importance of this project is conceded, but some difficulty of opinion must be disposed of before a definite favorable answer can be given.

The sentence of court-martial, condeming private Reuben Stout to death for the murder of Solomon Huffman, in Carroll county, Ind., in March last, and for desertion, has been approved, and the sentence will be executed at the time and place designated by the commander of the Department of the Ohio.

Efforts are being made to create an impression among the people that the Internal Revenue receipts are so deficient that new rates will have to be levied. They proceed from copperhead influences, and are part of the war on the Government carried on by them. The receipts were below the estimates of Commissioner Boutwell, for some time, owing to an oversight in not calculating the effect on manufacturers accumulating large stocks in anticipation of the tax law, but they now show a steady and healthy increase which will meet all the expectations formed.

CINCINNATI, August 15.

Brigadier-General Thomas Weich, commanding the 1st division of the 9th army corps, died in this city last night of congestive fever, acquired during the campaign in Mississippi.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 13.

The Yorktown Cavalier announces the death of Sergeant Watson, of the 4th battery Wisconsin light artillery, on the 5th inst., in the Nelson hospital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The Tribune's despatches say the number of colored troops actually in the field is between 22,000 and 23,000. Fifty additional regiments are partly organized and speedily approaching completion. The estimate of 100,000 being in arms by fall will, it is thought, be fully sustained.

Prominent Western men, among them Gov. Tod, called on the President yesterday, and urged the immediate organization of a mounted force to operate in Tennessee, and the interview was renewed to-day. The greater importance is attached to the expedition, as Gen. Rosecrans deems such a force essential to the success of his future operations.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.

The female prison in this place fell on Thursday morning, burying eleven women. Six were taken out slightly injured, one mortally, and four killed.

The mail coach and passengers were robbed by guerrillas this morning, near the Big Blue, between this place and Independence.

[Special to the Tribune.]

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 14.

Last night Provost Marshal Westlake, of the 9th district, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on some 200 copperheads and deserters at Isabel township, Fulton county, capturing 10 or 12, and report says several killed.

Great excitement exists in that section. It is reported that the copperheads are arming to drive the cavalry out of the county.

[Special to the St. Paul Press.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 15

Gen. Sibley fought three battles with the Indians, killing 50. Our loss is 7. The Indians were driven across the Missouri with loss. The expedition is homeward bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 15.

Steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool 6th via Greencastle, arrived at Cape Race last evening.

Political news unimportant. The rebel loan in London declined to 35 per cent discount, but rallied to 24. Consols closed on Thursday at 92@93¼ for money.

Latest—Cotton—American declined ¼d, Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm. Illinois Central 16½@15⅝ discount; Erie 7(@71.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15, M.

River 3 feet by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.

River fallen 6 inches; 6¼ feet in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 89.

CINCINNATI, August 15, M.

Flour unchanged and dull, with hardly any demand. Wheat dull nor smutty but firm for prime, at 93@95c for red. Corn 59@60c. Oats unsettled; new 45@49c; old 55c. Whiskey 43c.

No change in provisions. Old mess pork $10, new $13. Bulk meats—4½ for shoulders and 4¾@5 for sides. Lard 9 to 9½.

NEW YORK, August 15.

Flour dull; common grade 5c lower—$4 70@$4 90 for extra State; $5 20@$5 45 for extra R. H. O. Wheat unaltered; prime scarce and firm, 91c@$1 11 for Chicago spring.

Corn unchanged at 67½@68c for mixed Western. Oats drooping at 58@61c.

Pork quiet. Beef dull. Lard quiet and steady at 9⅝@10⅝c.

Whiskey firm at 45¾@46c.

Stocks active and better. Money 6 @ 7 cent, Sterling exchange heavy and dull, Gold 125⅝. New York Central 127, Erie 105⅝, Reading 116¾, United States 6s of '81 coupons 106⅝, 6s registered 105¼, one-year certificates 99⅞; 7-30s 106⅜.

THE SNOWS AND SEAS OF MARS.—Mars has lately presented a favorable opportunity for the examination of its surface. The constitution of this planet more nearly approaches that of the earth than any other in the system. Snow can be detected at both poles, the white circle increasing in winter and decreasing in summer. It has been found that the centre of this region of snow does not coincide exactly with the poles of the planet. And in this respect it is like the earth, whose greatest cold is not exactly at the pole. A greenish belt, with deep bays and inlets, near the equator, which is suspected to be a sea, has recently been detected. The termination of the snowy region is very sharp and abrupt, giving the idea of a lofty cliff. A reddish island in the above sea has also been detected. The probability of Mars being inhabited is greater than that of any other planet. Its density is very nearly that of the earth. The heat and light of the sun would be only half of that enjoyed on our globe; but then this may be compensated by an atmosphere which may form a warmer wrapping than ours, and by a more sensitive eye. A great part of the surface of the globe is covered with snow for half the year; the people in Mars would not be worse off than we are in Canada, and life is tolerable. People emigrating from here to Mars would find that they were only half as heavy as they are here, which some would not regard as a disadvantage.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.]
FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 2.

On the 29th ult. a rebel scout, captured by Lieut. Mason, on the Washington road, twelve miles east of Natchez, gave the information that Gen. Logan, with his cavalry command, was intending to attack Gen. Ransom the next morning. Logan, it appears, had heard of Warden's raid, and came to Liberty after our force had left. Making a detour from Liberty to Brookhaven, he sent a detachment to Rodney, twelve miles above Natchez, on the river, and massed his main force on the Washington road, with the intention of cutting off Warden But they were too late; our troops had passed.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, Logan advanced on the Washington road as far as St. Catherine's Creek, drove in our vedettes, and burned the bridge. Here he halted, either waiting an attack, or because the failure to capture the vedettes frustrated a contemplated surprise. At any rate, he remained east of the creek, in line across an open field. General Ransom at once put his command under arms, and sent out his mounted infantry to find and fight the enemy. Reaching St. Catherine's Creek, the advance guard, under Capt. James, 72d Illinois, dismounted, forded the creek, deployed as skirmishers, and at once opened fire on the rebel skirmishers. The rebels fired a few shots and fell back to their main body, some 500 yards. Our main body pressed across rapidly—horses were swum over, and, by the time our extemporized cavalry was remounted, the rebels were in full retreat.

Logan had a battalion of regular cavalry and a regiment of mounted infantry, the 11th Arkansas, and a section of artillery. Major Warden pursued them several miles, and as far as his jaded horses were able to go, and returned with fifty prisoners and seventy-five horses. Capt. James, in command of the advance guard, behaved with great courage and spirit, and is much commended for it. In this connection it should be borne in mind that our small force of cavalry have only had their horses since the occupation of Natchez, and the animals were all sorts of vehicle beasts, unused to the saddle and muskets. In this affair Sergeant W. Dawson, with four men, came upon and captured twelve men and fifteen horses.

In this connection it is proper to state that Gen. Ransom is ordered to join his corps, the 17th, at Vicksburg, and that the 13th army corps, Gen. Ord, will move to occupy Natchez. At the time Ransom occupied Natchez the 13th was under Sherman, near Jackson. Now that they have returned, it is ordered below, and Ransom will return to his corps. His occupation and temporary command of the post have been of eminent use, and the vigor, promptness, and ability with which he has administered affairs, military and quasi civil, has given entire satisfaction, and

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

KENTUCKY.—The total recklessness of radicalism is nowhere better illustrated than in the representations made by their organs of the character of the election in Kentucky. We need not remind our readers how they abused and vilified the Kentucky delegation in the last Congress, and yet they profess to be jubilant over the re-election of the very men they so thoroughly detested. The delegation from Kentucky was one of the most able and patriotic ever sent to Washington from any one State. We are glad to know of the return of such men to represent a State which we look to, more perhaps than any other, for leadership in the grand work of pacification. The Governor elect stands firmly on the conservative platform which was adopted by the State of New York last fall in the election of Governor Seymour. Whatever may have been the object of General Burnside's most unjustifiable and dangerous order, interfering with the election, it seems certain that the old State of Kentucky is true to her traditions, true to the fathers, true to the Constitution of the United States, and the conservative principles on which alone can we have any hope of peace and Union.

We believe that a large number of the members elect of the next Congress, who are nominally Republicans, are prepared to stand by the side of the Kentucky members, and it would not be strange if they should find themselves in a highly responsible position as leaders and guides. Patriotic where patriotism was costly, firm where firmness was no boy's play, they deserved honor, and they received it.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

This is just and generous. It is such a tribute as we have had occasion more than once to acknowledge on behalf of Kentucky from the same intelligent source. We are sure that it will be the study and the ambition of the Kentucky members elect to fill the noble measure of public usefulness thus indicated by our contemporary.

The Journal of Commerce, it will be observed, mentions with disapprobation the order issued by General Burnside on the eve of our election. Neither the real nature of this order nor the actual condition of affairs in Kentucky appears to be fully taken into the account by some of our friends abroad. In deference to their opinion, we will briefly notice these points.

In the first place, the order did not enjoin or contemplate any arbitrary interference whatever with the election. On the contrary, the order expressly commanded all military officers in Kentucky to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws as defined in the Proclamation of the Governor. This was in fact the whole import of the order. Here is the language of the order itself:

WHEREAS, The State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of overawing the Judges of Election, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas, the military power of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws, and of the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of his Excellency Gov. Robinson.

This surely is explicit enough. As we have said, the order did not enjoin or contemplate any arbitrary interference whatever with the election. It enjoined and contemplated exactly the contrary. Such was the construction given to the order here by both sides alike. It was the construction we gave to the order. And it was the construction the Democrat gave to the order. The Democrat, on the morning after the issuing of the order, said:

The reader will see an order in our paper this morning, by General Burnside, putting the State under martial law during the election. It assumes that a raid is made into this State to prevent loyal men from voting. Of course, if there be any such attempt, the military ought to take care of the rebels, whether it be election times or not. We do not understand the order as interfering with the voting according to law. The Governor has issued a proclamation, with the law and the oath that a man may be required to take, and, we presume, that is the meaning of this order. No test of loyalty can be applied to a voter outside of the law of the State. As far as the military protect the judges in applying the law of the State, it will do no harm.

Such was the general construction of the order here. The terms of the order indeed fairly admit of no other construction. The truth is, the order did not in strictness declare martial-law at all, and the use of the term in the order was an unfortunate misnomer, that has occasioned much honest misconception and a flood of conscious misrepresentation. The order did not strictly declare martial-law, and martial-law was not established under the order. If the clause relating to martial-law had been left out, the order would have been the same in effect, without suggesting the assertion of any unusual authority. No unusual authority was asserted in fact. In fact the authority asserted was very considerably less than usual under the like circumstances. The military authority exercised in Kentucky on the day of the election was exercised in subordination to the constituted authorities of Kentucky, and was exercised in support of the laws of the State not in disregard of them. This was the rule in fact as well as the injunction of the order. Whatever instances to the contrary may have happened were exceptions to the former as well as violations of the latter. This is a fact at once significant and incontestable.

In the second place, Kentucky forms a part of the theatre of war, with a hostile population the greater portion of which is disfranchised by the laws of the State. This hostile population, occupying in strict law the status of non-combatant enemies under the protection of the government, constitutes the party that strove for the possession of the State in the recent election. In no other election that has taken place here since the State became the scene of war has any member of this party been permitted even to stand for office. Heretofore the party has not been allowed to organize and to put candidates in the field. It has been suppressed altogether by the military authorities not only with the approval of the Union men of the State but at their earnest demand. It has not been suffered to contest for office at all. It has been cut down wherever and whenever it reared its treasonable head. In the recent election, however, the party was allowed to put candidates in the field, and was assured that no qualified voter under the laws of the State would be prohibited from voting for the candidates of the party if he chose to vote for them. Whether this relaxation of the established policy of the authorities was wise or unwise, it was conceded. But the party was not satisfied with the concession. Having received an inch, the party resolved to take an ell. Consequently, the leaders of the party, in the teeth of the Governor's Proclamation, notified the disfranchised inhabitants of the State that they had a right to vote in spite of the law, and warned the Judges of election that they would subject themselves to a severe penalty if they refused the votes of such inhabitants. In a word, this party, with the character and antecedents we have described, made a bold strike for the possession of the State by trampling the laws of the State into the dust. In addition to this, it transpired, through various sources all perfectly trustworthy, that this bold and lawless strike was to be seconded opportunely by a rebel invasion of formidable proportions, with the direct and avowed aim of coercing the election of the secession candidates. Such was the condition of affairs in Kentucky, when, on the eve of the election, a rebel force, which has since been ascertained to have formed actually the left wing of an invading army, suddenly appeared in the very heart of the Commonwealth. And thereupon General Burnside issued the order in question.

It certainly does seem to us, that, on a full and candid and enlightened survey of all the facts, there can be found nothing either unjustifiable or dangerous in the order. So far from this, if General Burnside had done less in fact than he did, he as we conceive would have justly exposed himself to the charge of a reckless and criminal neglect of duty. The idea that the order may serve as a precedent for the armed interference of the General Government in the elections of the States of the North is wholly fallacious. The case of Kentucky stands on a basis entirely different in fact and in law from that of the case of every Northern State. The action of the national authorities in her case can furnish no precedent for their action in the case of any State of the North. The contrary idea is not only fallacious but as it appears to us ill-advised. There is no resemblance in the cases, and, in our judgment, it is unwise by implication or suggestion to admit that there is any resemblance. We, however, do not blame our friends at the North for looking with extreme jealousy upon a proceeding which at their distance from the scene of action may naturally wear the appearance of arbitrariness in a matter wherein the freedom of law is vital to the salvation of the republic and to the preservation of our liberties. They indeed cannot be too jealous in this matter, if they are but jealous with knowledge and with discretion. We can assure them that in such jealousy they have the full and hearty sympathy of every Union man in Kentucky.

OFFICERS FOR THE INVALID CORPS.—Applications for commissions in the Invalid Corps are numerous, and it is found that the information heretofore required to be furnished by applicants is not sufficient to ensure good selections, particularly as regards such as are still in service in their old organizations. From these last no effort of their own was necessary, but merely that their names should be placed on rolls by their regimental commanders and medical officers, which, being forwarded to Washington, were expected to secure their appointments by transfer.

It is now decided that the necessary information shall be supplied by the applicants themselves, whether they be still in service or out of it, the proceeding being essentially as follows:

Whether in or out of service, there must be a letter of application, addressed to the Provost Marshal-General, which must state the time and place the applicant was mustered into service, the designation of the regiment and company, the rank held, his promotions and the dates thereof, what battles engaged in, his age, and post-office address. This letter must be accompanied by a certificate of the surgeon of the Board of Enrolment, stating the nature of the disease or wounds, and specifying that he is able to do duty in the first battalion or the second battalion of the Invalid Corps. If out of service, the certificate of discharge or acceptance of resignation (or a certified copy thereof) must accompany the letter of application, and, if the paper does not show that the discharge or resignation was by reason of disability from *disease or wounds contracted in the line of duty*, the deficiency must be supplied by additional certificate from the former regimental surgeon and commander to that effect. Or the same information may possibly be obtained by application at Department Headquarters for a certified copy of the papers on which the discharge or acceptance of resignation was based, which papers are always filed at these headquarters when a discharge is given or a resignation accepted. The application should state the date and number of the special order for discharge or acceptance of resignation, and should be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Department Headquarters at Nashville for the Department of the Cumberland, and Cincinnati for the Department of the Ohio.

If the officer applying for a commission be still in the service, certificates from the surgeon and regimental commander must show that his disability was from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty.

Unqualified recommendations are required from at least three senior regimental officers, under whom the applicant has served, stating the length of said service. The recommendations of the brigade and division commanders must also be forwarded, or, if they cannot be, good reason must be given why they are not.

Of course all this is done in writing, and the applicant must himself procure and forward the testimonials through the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, where the applicant may be if out of service or on detached duty; or, if in the field, through the officer detailed for the purpose in the army to which he belongs.

If any person having already made application has omitted any of the points defined above he may even yet obtain the papers to supply the omission and forward them to be filed with those formerly sent for use when the appointing power comes to make the selections.

HAVE WE A VAUNTING JACOBIN AMONGST US —OR WHAT?—The Editor of the Louisville Democrat says in his paper of Saturday:

The Louisville Journal says that we told the disfranchised inhabitants of the State that they had a constitutional right to vote in spite of the law. Certainly, we said so; always said so.

Yes, and, in addition to this, you said that the Judges of election had no right to refuse the votes of such inhabitants, and, that, if the Judges did refuse, they on that account would expose themselves to a severe penalty. In other words, you told the voters that they had a lawful right to violate the law, and you told the Judges of election that they not only had a lawful right to violate the law but that they would be severely punished if they did not violate it. In still other words, you proclaimed that the voters could violate the law with impunity, and that the Judges would obey the law at their peril. In short, you called upon the voters and the officers of election alike to set at defiance a regularly enacted statute of the Commonwealth. And here is your excuse for so doing:

But we do not believe that that act of the Legislature is law, and we do not believe it will stand before the courts of this Commonwealth

That is to say, you do not believe the law is constitutional, and, therefore, though the law is properly enacted, and has not been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts, you called upon the people to set it aside, trample it into the dust, and act in total disregard of it. Pray, neighbor, who are *you*, that you assume to cancel the obligation of obedience to a law duly placed upon the statute-book? Are you a General Assembly? or a Supreme Court? or an Autocrat? or a Pope? or a Tycoon? Or are you simply an anarchist, asserting the right of each individual to obey or disobey the law according to his own notions of constitutional propriety? Have we indeed a vaunting Jacobin amongst us——or what?

One thing is certain. The Editor of the Democrat is not a conservative. We in our time have told many truths of the Editor of the Democrat, but we certainly never told a greater truth of him than when we said not long ago that there isn't a conservative instinct in him or a conservative hair about him.

☞ We have cut the rebel Confederacy in two. If it can live, we shall give full credit to the story of the dog said to have been split longitudinally from nose to tail by running against a scythe.

☞ If Humphrey Marshall, when confronting Federal troops, wishes to advance a very great end, let him turn and march on them backwards.

☞ A Chicago Editor says that we don't "seem to fancy the truth." His truth is undoubtedly a fancy article.

☞ When we thrash the rebels by a cavalry dash, they may be said to be horse-whipped.

☞ The rebel edifice is trembling from dome to foundation stone. Stand from under!

☞ If there must be negro regiments, let their whole business be to fight Indians.

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LOST.
A BOX OF SUNDRIES, MARKED "D M. JAGGERS, Memphis, Tenn.," was lost or taken from a wagon on Ninth street, between Main street and the Nashville depot. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of John John-ton, on Main street, near Ninth. a17 d1*

Strayed or Stolen,
ON THE NIGHT OF THE 14TH, FROM my stable, corner of Preston and Broadway, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, about 14½ hands high, 3½ years old, two legs white, and a blaze in the forehead. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to me.
au17 dtf HENRY KOHNHORST.

NOTICE.
THE MEMBERS OF THE HORSE-SHOEING AND BLACKSMITHS' UNION are requested to meet at the Union Hall, on Market street, between Third and Fourth, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. A full turn out is expected by the
ja17 d4* COMMITTEE.

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20 bbls Rice;
200 kegs Tar (1 gal. each);
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SECOND DAY—Blooded Horses, Mules, and Riding Ring.
THIRD DAY—Harness Horses.
FOURTH DAY—Saddle Horses. (Sweepstakes for Horses and Asses.
FIFTH DAY—Carriage and Buggy Horses & Mares. (Riding Ring.
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—Carriages, Buggies, Agricultural Implements, Scales, Presses; Cabinet, Carpenter, and Cooper Work; Sewing-Machines, Castings, Guns, Hats, Caps, Leather Work, &c.
FLORAL HALL—Domestic Manufactures of Wool, and Cotton, Needle-Work, Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, Heliographs, Grains and Seeds, Garden Products, Fruits, Flowers, Dairy and Pantry Wines, &c.
ADMITTANCE—Footmen 25 cts: Man and Horse 35 cts; Buggy, Horse, and Driver 50 cts; Buggy, two Horses, and Driver 75 cts; Carriage, two Horses, and Driver $1; each additional passenger 25 cts.
☞ No money received at the gates. a17 d5

MRS. TALBURT'S
Matchless Salve!
THIS VALUABLE SALVE, FOR THE CURE OF BURNS and SCALDS, WEED IN THE BREAST, OLD ULCERS, HARD TUMORS, CHILBLAINS, SCALDHEAD in infants LOCAL PAINS, WOUNDS, and BRUISES, is manufactured by the widow M. TALBURT and sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, 74 Fourth street, near Main. au17 d2awlstf

INSURANCE!
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Fund belonging to the Members Insured - - - - $9,000,000.
All the profits are divided on the mutual system every five years among the members insured. Next quinquennial dividend, February 1, 1863.
The business of this Company is conducted exclusively on the *Cash* plan. No notes whatever are received for premiums, or paid back on claims for losses.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
Dr. R. C. HEWETT, Medical Examiner, Louisville.
War Risks—5 per cent additional to usual rates.

Continental Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $1,350,000.
Three fourths of the profits returned annually to the Policy holders!
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec'y.

North American Fire Insurance Co.
NEW YORK CITY.
ORGANIZED IN 1833.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $300,000
JAS. W. OTIS, President.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits returned annually to the Policy holders.

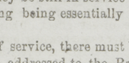
Fulton Fire Insurance Company
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $250,000.
WM. A. COBB, President.
JAS. RANKIN, Secretary.

La Fayette Fire Insurance Company,
No. 14, WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $175,000.
T. J. BERGEN, President.
JAS. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

Home Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus - - - $300,000.
D. B. SATTERLEE, President.
CHAS. WILSON, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits are returned annually to the Policy holders.

Washington Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital.....$525,000
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits are returned annually to the policy-holders.

As the authorized Agent of the above named safe, reliable, and equitable Companies, Insurances will be taken on Lives and Property at equitable rates, and will make prompt and satisfactory settlements of losses. As the division of an Insurance risk among several Companies is regarded as safer and more prudent than a large amount in any one Company, I respectfully solicit a portion of the business of my friends and the public.
B. D. KENNEDY, Insurance Agent.
OFFICE No. 48 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Dulaney's building, over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store. jl2 deodly

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15, 1863.
CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

I WILL PURCHASE CAVALRY HORSES FOR Government service at one hundred and thirty-five (135) dollars each until Friday P. M., Aug. 21, 1863. No horses will be received that is under five (5) or over nine (9) years of age. Parties wishing to furnish horses must file their oath of allegiance at my office and have a brand put on the inside cheek of their horses. Payment in vouchers until funds are received for August purchases.
W. F. HARRIS,
a17 dtd Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHARTER OAK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the first day of July, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 30 March, 1856.
First. NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is "Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Company," and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.
Second. CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Third. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand		$6,531 25
2. Real Estate unincumbered	None.	
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth 50 per cent more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying		33,723 00
4. Debts due the Company otherwise secured per vouchers accompanying		48,728 87
5. Debts due the Company for premiums, &c., including Agents' dues		12,795 25
6. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying, how secured, and the rate of interest thereon		207,422
All other securities, including accrued interest, office, furniture, &c		4,681 12
Total assets of the Company		$313,231 53

Fourth. LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Lisabilities due and not due to Banks and other creditors	None.
2. Losses adjusted and due	None.
3. Losses adjusted and not due	3,639 00
4. Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof	9,300 00
Total Liabilities	$12,930 00

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, July 31, 1863.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
(SEAL) GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
a17 d12 J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 30th day of June, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 24 March, 1858.
First. NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is "Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company," and is located at Springfield, Mass.
Second. CAPITAL.
The amount of its Capital Stock is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.
Third. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in Banks		$ 7,917 44
2. Real Estate unincumbered		33,897 27
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth fifty per cent more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying		19,823 59
4. Debts due the Company, otherwise secured per vouchers accompanying		10,891 14
5. Debts due the Company for premiums		
6. The bonds and stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to wit:		
1st. U. S. 6 per cts. 1881	$ 5,250	
2d. U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	16,475	
3d. U. S. certificates of indebtedness (old)	37,000	
		58,725 00
4th. Watertown and Rome R.R. bonds, 77		1,500 00
5th. 1,153 shares Bank stocks, per schedule		115,263 50
6th. 649 shares R.R. stocks, market value		80,428 00
7. All other securities, including accrued interest and dividends paid		9,427 29
Total assets of the Company		$410,998 66

Fourth. LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other creditors	None.
2. Loss adjusted and due	
3. Losses adjusted and not due	$10,144 13
4. Losses unadjusted	
5. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof	
6. All other claims against the Company	
Total liabilities	$10,144 13

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, Aug. 12, 1863.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
(SEAL) GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
aug17 d12 J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 Fourth street,
Will offer on MONDAY, August 17, 1863, their entire stock of
PRINTED ORGANDIES & LAWNS
At Greatly Reduced Prices:
Organdies worth 75 & 80 for 60 cts.
" " 60 & 70 for 50 cts.
" " 40 & 50 for 25 cts.
Lawns " 35 & 40 for 20 cts.
" " 20 & 25 for 12 1-2 and 15 cts.
We are daily receiving new styles
FALL DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LUSTRES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES,
POPLINS, BARATHEAS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SCOTCH PLAIDS, &c., &c.
S. BARKER & CO.,
a16 d3 317 Fourth street.

NOTICE.
A NOTE, GIVEN BY JOSEPH WOLFE, OF the city of Louisville, Ky., to George Schalk, of California, on the 12th of August, 1857, for one thousand dollars, will not be paid, as no consideration was given for the note, and legal steps have been taken to cause Schalk to surrender it. Therefore all persons are warned not to trade for said note.
all dlm* JOSEPH WOLFE.

THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 39 State street, Boston,
Insures Lives on the Mutual Principle.
NET ACCUMULATION exceeding $3,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1855—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.
LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.
Hon. W. F. Bullock, Col. P. B. Atwood,
B. Burge, Esq., Abraham Hite,
A. Rawson, Esq., A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulks, Esq., George Davis, Esq.
J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
Office in Nowcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
aug12 deodly

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.
OVER $200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY OFFERED.
UNDER A DECREE OF THE FRANKLIN CIRcuit Court, a public sale will be made, at the residence of Thomas S. Page, two miles from Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, 1863, viz:
50 head of Cattle—Milch Cows, Oxen, Bulls, and Steers
37 Horses, Mares, Mules—broke and unbroke.
90 Sheep, and 140 head of Hogs—various ages.
1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon—with sets of Harness.
Wagon, Carts, &c., &c.
Agricultural Tools, Implements, and Machines.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
A lot of seasoned Plank and Scantling.
A large lot of Stone Coal.
30 Slaves, of various ages—Children to be sold with their mothers.
Products of the Farm—consisting of Corn in the field, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Hay, in the stack.
Many Vegetables in the soil
If not previously sold at private sale, there will be offered
920 ACRES OF LAND,
well improved, all in a body. If not thus wanted, it will be offered in parcels, as follows:
1. About 250 to 300 acres, in the home place—a beautiful location—richly supplied with everything conducing to comfort, convenience, and pleasure—plants, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, decorating the grounds—large market garden—extensive buildings of frame-work, dwelling and servants' houses of large capacity. A greenhouse with furniture and fixtures. A mill, with French burrs and horse power.
2. A tract of about 70 acres—supposed to be about 15 acres in full bearing Orchard, Grape vines, new houses—press house and fixtures—a large stone-arched wine cellar, with a full supply of wine casks, tubs, &c.
3. Another vineyard of about 40 acres—5 acres of which are in full bearing Catawba vines, with other fruits—comfortable country residence.
There is a contract with Mr. Vogler, a vine-dresser and wine-maker, running with these two last named tracts for about 15 years, which may be dissolved.
4. A tract of about 480 acres, binding on the Kentucky river, forming an elevated cove skirted about with forest hillsides; a convenient lansing; comfortable buildings of hewn logs and frame work; large orchard; two superior springs; well located to make an extensive hay farm, with capacity to produce over 400 tons annually. This tract, if inclosement is offered, will be divided.
The lands and slaves will be offered at public sale on the day of sale, if not previously disposed of.
There is also offered at private sale the following lots and lands, viz:
1. 17 vacant lots in Chicago, Illinois.
2. About 2,000 acres of land binding on the Ohio river, in Union county, Ky., traversed by rich coal veins.
3. Undivided interest in 1,450 acres in Hopkins county, Ky., also extensive coal privileges near by, the whole estimated to be worth $1 per bushel in bulk.
4. About 1,000 acres of land, in Livingston county, Ky.
5. Lots in the city of Louisville.
6. A large brick residence in Frankfort.
7. An undivided interest in the Kanawha Coal and Oil Company.
8. Lots on Rock in La Crescent, Minnesota.
9. An undivided interest in valuable lands lying 12 miles from St. Louis, Missouri.
10. 1,000 acres of land in Henderson county, Ky.
11. Lots in Keokuk, Iowa.
12. Lands in Grayson county, Ky.
13. Three lots and house in Hennessy, Ky.
14. 1 lot in Hannibal, Mis-ouri.
15. A large, undivided interest in extensive coal mines now being worked, lying at La Salle, Illinois, with other lands adjoining said tract of great value.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $10 cash. In sales of real estate one-third is payable in one month, one-third in one year, one-third in two years—retaining a lien for the purchase money. The slaves on one year's credit. Personal property on nine months' credit. Bonds to be given, with good and sufficient security for the purchase money, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date of sale, payable to the Commissioner.
No property to be removed until satisfactory bonds are executed.
Mr. Page and Mr. Pearson, on the land, will exhibit anything above named for public sale.
If the sale is not through then it will continue the next day, the 9th of September, 1863.
A. W. DUDLEY,
a17 dtd Trustee of Thos. S. Page.

1863. FALL IMPORTATION. 1863.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
617 Chestnut street and 614 Jayne street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now opened their Fall Importations of Dress Goods, viz:
MERINOES,
COBURGS,
ALPACAS,
REPS,
DELAINES,
PLAID and STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY and BLACK SILKS,
Also a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. a17 d6

Taken Up,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SEVENTH street, a DARK BLIND FOREL HORSE, about 8 years old, which the owner can have by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.
JOHN McCAN,
a16 d2 Corner Walnut and Ninth sts.

LOST.
LOST ON THE 15TH INST., A BLACK CLASP POCKET-BOOK, containing $180 (one hundred and eighty dollars) and a pass through the city, given by L. Eva & Co., with the name of John Briner, also a note of acceptance on Sprinzer & Dozier, of St. Louis, dated May 6, 1863. A liberal reward will be given to the finder on the return of the pocket-book to this office or, on Bullitt street, to Briner & Ryan, painters, or, if wanted, to me.
Bankers, brokers, and others are hereby notified not to purchase this note, as payment has been stopped. a16 d2*

Unions.
100 BARRELS EXTRA OHIO ONIONS, JUST received and for sale on consignment by
D. H. COWAN,
a17 d3 No. 724 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

$10 REWARD.
STOLEN FROM MY FARM, TWO MILES SOUTHeast of Lebanon Junction, on Friday, the 14th of August, a sorrel horse, about 16½ hands high, 4 years old, blaze in his face, scar on his nose, white hind ankle white, and has blind teeth. I will give the above reward for his recovery, or information so that I can get him. G. W. PURCELL.
aug17 d2

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN AUthorized by the Governor of Kentucky to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under the general orders Nos. 191 and 216 from the War Department.
The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more, and who have been honorably discharged.
To such men as may enlist in this regiment a bounty of *four hundred and two dollars* will be paid as follows:
1. Each recruit, upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance.....$13 00
First instalment of bounty.....25 00
Premium.....2 00
Total payment on muster.....40 00
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....$50 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty.....50 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after two years' and six months' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.....50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid.....75 00
IV. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, *the same as if the full term had been served.* The legal heirs of volunteers *who die in service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.
The term of service is three years or the war.
This is the *only* regiment of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and consequently is the *only mounted regiment* which will receive the above splendid bounty. The inducements to enter this regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.
Communications are requested from such officers as may desire to raise companies or battalions for the regiment, stating the number of recruits they can bring into the regiment, their term of service, and the regiment with which they have been connected.
Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
A furlough of *thirty days* is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in this regiment as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.
Camps of organization will be designated in due time. JOHN MASON BROWN,
a13 dlm Major 10th Ky. Cavalry.
Post office Frankfort, Ky.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING
FLY-KILLER
Supplies a want felt by every good housekeeper. Every sheet will kill a quart where flies are thick. Remember there is DUTCHER'S that does this, and refuse the base imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists.
jl5 d&wsw

Glendale Female College.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the second Monday of September next. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant, its teachers in the literary and ornamental departments are unsurpassed, its course of instruction is as liberal and extended as any other, and its patrons are among the best educated, many of them presidents and professors in the best Western male colleges. For catalogue, information, or admission direct to Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D., Glendale, Hamilton county, Ohio. a15 d&wsw

THE AMERICAN HOUSE BOSTON
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ARRANGED HOtel in the New England States—is centrally located and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping-rooms are large and well ventilated, the suites of rooms are well arranged and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express..... 8:35 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 8:30 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express..... 5:50 A. M.
Accommodation..... 4:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville R. R.
Passenger Train..... 7:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train..... 7:00 A. M.

Jeffersonville R. R.
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cairo Ex. 7:30 A. M.
East Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East..... 2:45 P. M.
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East..... 10:00 P. M.

☞ We call attention to the letter of Dr. T. W. Owings in another column. Dr. Owings is the Representative elect in the county of Meade. The letter he exposes is undoubtedly a fair specimen of the Democrat's letters on the election.

☞ The Nashville Press contains a communication under the signature of "Scalpel," which calls for one word of notice, although we have not been able to determine whether the writer undertook in a clumsy way to praise the military commandant of Nashville or to cast censure upon the military commander at this post; which is immaterial, however, as in either case his effort has been a failure. The facts of the case are as follows: Brig. Gen. Granger, Military Commandant at Nashville, with autocratic power unparalleled in this Government, even since the inauguration of military necessity law, had all the lowest and most debauched prostitutes from Smoky Row in Nashville, exceeding one hundred in number, dragged from their dens, in which they had festered for years, and shipped by steamer to the good city of Louisville, because of their prostitution and debauchery. Whereupon Col. Marc Mundy, Military Commandant at Louisville, having not only a due appreciation of the unforfeited legal rights of those poor outcasts from society, but of the moral, social, and legal rights of the citizens of Louisville, refused to permit them to land here, and promptly returned them to Nashville to their homes. This has called forth the venom of "Scalpel," who has chosen the Nashville Press as a channel through which to insinuate against the military commander of Louisville a slander which no man, woman, or child, who knows him or his habits, would give credence to for a moment. We would suggest to "Scalpel" that it is bad policy and bad taste to attempt to cloak the follies of one officer by attaching undue blame to or insinuating slander against another. There could have been no preference in such case, as the going of the one did not exclude or interfere with the other class, and yet "Scalpel" bitterly denounces Colonel Mundy for sending back those poor women to their homes, such as they are, while he refused passes to parents to see their sick and wounded sons in Nashville. Does not "Scalpel" (snoodle or sharp) know that orders were issued in May last from the Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, forbidding the visits of non-resident citizens to that Department without the permission of Major-General Rosecrans? If he knew of the order, he is the more censurable for his libellous insinuation; and, if he did not, we would suggest to him to keep within his *ofse* in future until he can possess himself of sufficient information to justify his appearance in public, or the world may find out he is *dull*.

STABBING AFFRAY—PROBABLE MURDER.—On Saturday morning about one o'clock, Mr. George Landsrath, who keeps a stamping and embroidery store on Market street, between Brook and Floyd, was serenaded. He then accompanied the band to the residence of Valentine Hetzel, corner of Preston and Jefferson streets, where the party were invited in. Four young men, attracted by the music, gathered in front of the house and raised a disturbance, using filthy language and annoying the people inside. Mr. Landsrath went outside on the street, and mildly tried to persuade them to go away, taking them by the arms and saying, "Come, boys, this will not do; let us go down the street," attempting to lead them, or a part of them, from the scene. They reluctantly permitted him to do so, but had gone only a few steps when one of them, William Beyerbach, drew a knife and cut Landsrath across the throat, on the right side, inflicting a terrible gash. The blood flowed freely, and he soon fell to the ground, but was taken up and carried back to Hetzel's store, and medical assistance was procured. The bleeding was checked, but it is feared that he cannot recover. The hemorrhage commenced flowing again yesterday evening, but was stopped this time, leaving the unfortunate man almost lifeless. Beyerbach was arrested, and lies in jail awaiting his trial. He is a youth, only nineteen years of age, and has always heretofore been deemed a quiet, inoffensive young man. The wounded man is thirty-nine years old, and has a family.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—We noticed Saturday that the river was dyed the deepest green, and that the surface of the water was overspread with a thin scum of the same color. It has been in this remarkable condition for several days, and we can find no one who is at all capable of giving a single reason for it. The matter perplexes the oldest steamboatmen, who declare that they never beheld anything like it before. This scum is on the water as far up the river as Cincinnati, we understand, and perhaps above there, for we have no intelligence on the subject above that point. The same is the case down the river for hundreds of miles. Such a thing is certainly a very mysterious phenomenon here, and we do not know how to account for it. Great fears are entertained that it will produce sickness in this neighborhood and along the river. We hope not, however. Here is a chance for the curious; and scientific men certainly have an opportunity to immortalize themselves by solving this newest of all mysteries.

OPERATIC CONCEET.—We are gratified to announce that Signor Corradi Colliere, so long and favorably known here, is on a visit to our city and will give a grand musical entertainment on Monday evening next at the Masonic Hall. He will be assisted by his accomplished daughters and many professional and amateur musicians, so that his programme will be richly and unusually varied. Among the selections, we are to have the sextet from "Lucia de Lammermoor," which is the "contract scene," a quartet from "Rigolio," a terzetto from "Attila," the solo basso from "Pierre l' Heremite," by Mons. Hamel, a soprano solo from "I due Foscari," F. Figaro's ana buffo, from the Barber of Seville, by Signor Colliere, and other solos and concerted pieces, vocal and instrumental. This will be a charming entertainment, and we hope all our musical friends will consider themselves engaged for next Monday evening.

THE RENCONTRE AT JEFFERSONVILLE.—We noticed Saturday the fact that a serious difficulty occurred in Jeffersonville, on Thursday, which it is feared will result in the death of one of the parties. An Irishman, whose name we could not learn, had in his possession a spur belonging to Mr. Allen, who has some connection with the Quartermaster's Department here. Allen requested him to give it up, which he refused to do. A fight ensued, in which the Irishman was severely cut in the abdomen with a knife, and it is believed that he will die. He was alive, however, yesterday evening. Allen was arrested and put in jail, where he will remain until the case can be investigated.

☞ The Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, which under Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson fought so brilliantly at Lebanon, has been ordered to report at this city. Colonel Hanson, with a portion of his command, is, as we learn, already here. The command and the commander are alike worthy of the honor and gratitude of our people. But for the check Morgan experienced at the hands of Colonel Hanson, and previously at the hands of Colonel Moore, there is reason to believe that the desolating ranger would have precipitated his hand upon our city. What might have been the result in that case we need not conjecture. Colonel Hanson is one of the most heroic and most skilful officers in the service.

BERCHLAND, MEADE CO., KY., Aug. 12.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: May I ask a little space in your columns to reply to an article published in the Democrat of the 6th inst., setting forth the "frauds practised in the recent election"? The article in question was shown me a day or two ago by a friend, and is dated Meade county, Ky., August 4th. In my reply I shall be brief and explicit. The whole article, from beginning to end, is a tissue of unmitigated falsehoods; and, if any proof of this assertion is necessary, I will furnish the affidavit of every respectable voter of Wolfe-Creek precinct, where "the grossest frauds" are said to have been practised. Every man was allowed to vote at this precinct who desired to vote. Only two votes were challenged during the day, and both of those challenged took the required oath and voted. So indiscriminate was the voting here, that two men who had been sent to Camp Chase, because of their aiding the rebellion, were allowed to vote, without being challenged or sworn. The assertion that I urged any man to the polls, either to vote or to change his vote, is simply a lie. The statement of the polls given by this lying scribbler is equally false. He says for Owings, administration candidate 40, for Boone 30. The vote was for Owings 47, for Boone 27. His assertion that I was the administration candidate is beneath even contempt. All who know me know that I have as fearlessly denounced the arbitrary assumptions of power by the administration as any man in the county; but I am not willing to destroy my government because of its maladministration. This fellow attempts to show my unpopularity at home by misstating the vote, and saying that the Wolfe-Creek precinct is my home. 'Tis true I live in the Wolfe-Creek precinct. So does my competitor, Dr. Boone, who has never lived anywhere else, and is a member of a respectable and influential family, nearly all of whom live in this precinct. This is not my native, but my adopted county; and, though I have not a relative in the county, I have always friends enough to elect me when a candidate for office. In conclusion, I have only to say of the author of the Democrat's communication that he is a low-flung liar and slanderer.

Respectfully, T. W. OWINGS.

A BRIGHT SPOT.—The postmaster at Fairview, Todd county, says the election there passed off quietly. There were no military present, and all who felt a clear conscience, and would take the oath prescribed by the Legislature, could vote *"without any hindrance."* We are pleased to record the fact that at one voting precinct in Kentucky troops were not stationed to overawe the voters, and that the judges regarded the law of the State instead of military order.
Louisville Democrat.

We have before us the official vote of this "bright spot," where all could vote "without any hindrance" who had "clear consciences" and were willing to negative their expatriation on oath. The result of the election in Todd county was:

BRAMLETTE 577—WICKLIFFE 6.

Here it is acknowledged that the election passed off quietly; no military were present "to overawe the voters," and of course the above figures are a fair expression of popular sentiment. We are sorry for the Democrat, very sorry, but it can't be helped. However, to keep up its spirits, let's take another Todd!

COAL.—It is now a matter of the greatest moment for our citizens to consider the source whence they are to get their supply of coal for the winter. As things now stand, it seems very evident there is either a monopoly in this business, or such a combination of those who are in this business, as amounts to a monopoly. It is very strange that all other commodities offered for sale should vary somewhat in prices, and that coal should always, though held and sold by so many parties, be universally the same price. Would it not be well for those who are large consumers of coal to consider if they cannot make some combination by which a supply of coal may be had at living prices?
Lou. Democrat.

We think the suggestion of the Democrat a proper one, and warmly second it. Let the subject be seasonably taken into consideration by the consumers of coal in our city. If there should turn out to be indeed a combination express or tacit amongst the dealers, it behooves the consumers, in self-defence, either to break up the combination or to countervail it by a corresponding one. It is high time the matter were looked into.

FEARFUL FALL.—George Dorsey, says the New Albany Ledger, while working at the pully over the hatchway in the Queensware establishment of Hains & Castlen, in that place, on Saturday, slipped and fell from the third floor into the cellar below. He struck upon his left side on the brick floor of the cellar, bruising his back, left arm, and left leg in a shocking manner. Dr. Sloan was called to see him, and, singular as it may appear, upon examination found not a single bone broken.

☞ The following is a list of letters and descriptive rolls remaining at the Medical office for the week ending August 15, 1863:

LIST OF LETTERS.

Samuel H. Foster,	David Searles,
Henry Del,	Isaiah Babcock,
Harmon S. Holcomb,	Henry Landroux,
Wm. D. McCaw,	Allen Vince,
James Walton,	Wm. H. H. Bowers.
Carl Petsch.	

DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS.

Isaac McCone, co. K, 21st Ohio volunteers.
Benj. L. Tevis, co. A, 6th Indiana volunteers.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE.—This troupe opens at Masonic Temple to-night, and will continue four nights only. There is connected with the company a female brass band. This is quite a novelty in this country, and will doubtless attract much attention. They promise a fund of amusement and instruction.

☞ As a matter of information we state that no passes whatever except to citizens of that place, and to soldiers, are granted to Nashville except by the special permission of Major-General Rosecrans.

MORE PRISONERS.—Fifteen rebel prisoners were brought up on the John T. McCombs, on Saturday, from Henderson, Ky. They were Col. Foster's capture, and were taken to the Military Prison, corner Tenth and Broadway.

☞ General S. B. Burbridge is in the city. General Burbridge has proved himself a brave and brilliant soldier. He has nobly sustained the reputation of his native State.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, August 10, 1863.

General Orders No. 41.

I. The construction of military roads in the State being a necessity, by the order of the Major-General commanding the Department, six thousand laborers from the negro population of the country through which the roads pass will be impressed.

II. The negro laborers will be impressed first from the following counties: Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington, and Nelson.

III. Male negroes from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to this impressment.

IV. In order that the impressment may not hinder and materially injure the cultivation of and the harvesting and gathering the crops for the subsistence of the country, it is ordered that when a citizen has but one male negro laborer he will not be impressed under this order. In case a person has more than one and less than four, one is to be impressed. In case a person has four male laborers and over, one-third of them are impressed by this order.

V. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fry is charged with the execution of this order, and is directed to appoint officers from the 1st Division of 23d Army Corps to assist him, and to employ citizens to take charge of said negro laborers.

VII. The negroes hereby impressed are required to be delivered by the owners at the points to be designated by the 20th August, inst., or at such time thereafter as Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry shall appoint officers or persons to take charge of them. Persons failing to comply with this order will have taken all their negroes of the ages designated.

VII. He will concentrate the negroes impressed by this order at Camp Nelson, or such other place as may be directed, and have them subsisted as laborers in the Quartermaster's Department; requiring complete rolls to be kept, with the names of the negroes, their owners, and place of residence.

VIII. All owners will be paid for the services of the laborers, and at the expiration of each month proper vouchers will be furnished to the persons entitled thereto. The negroes taken under this order will be delivered to their owners after the expiration of the time for which they are impressed.

IX. Brig. Gen. Fry is ordered to take immediate action for the execution of this order, and report to these headquarters the number of laborers collected, for information, that further orders may be issued to secure the quota of laborers required, and to distribute the impressment as equitably as practicable over the country to be mainly benefited by the proposed improvement.

By order of Brig. Gen Boyle.
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.
Democrat copy. a10 d10

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CITY AND COUNTRY DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—Having previously given due notice of the permanent removal of Mr. E. Bamberger to New York city, we now take pleasure in announcing to our old customers and to city and country dealers generally, that by this new arrangement we are daily receiving, and will continue to receive, from day to day, fresh supplies of all styles of seasonable goods pertaining to the Dry Goods trade. We cordially invite purchasers to give us a call, and an inspection of our stock will at once convince them of the superior advantages we can offer, both in regard to prices and variety of choice.

We would also recommend to sutlers our assortment of undershirts, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, &c., &c., &c. Special attention will be paid to filling orders.

E. BAMBERGER & CO.,
524 Main st., north side, bet. 5th and 6th.
a17 d1m

☞ The members of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools are hereby not fied that a call meeting will be held to-night, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All are requested to be present. J. P. GHEEN, Sec'y B. T. P. S.

☞ Those subject to enrolment must send their names to Frank Winlock, Elizabethtown, Ky. S. S. SHUCK,
a17 d1* Dep. Provost-Marshal 4th Dist.

☞ One hundred and eighty feet of ground on Gray street is offered for sale by the Marshal of the Chancery Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and we hope some one or more of our citizens will purchase the property and improve it as such property deserves. A walk on Gray street to see these lots will improve your health and taste. Such shade trees, residences, and surroundings are rarely met with in this or any other country.

☞ The 27th session of Greenville Female Collegiate Institute, located in Greenville, Ky., will open on Monday, Sept. 7, 1863.
Apply to REV. J. C. BOWDON,
a15 d2* Principal.

GREAT REDUCTION.—D. C. Tabb, corner of Market and Fourth streets, is now offering his entire stock of Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Barèges, Mozambiques, &c., at greatly reduced prices, to close out the stock in order to make room for fall purchases. W. TURNER,
jy21 e&m Agent.

NEW GOODS.—We have received a large assortment of work-boxes, writing desks, toys, and willow baskets; also a full supply of baby buggies, at
SUES' VARIETY STORE.

NOTICE TO PAVERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Saturday, August 15th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., to repave and recurb the sidewalk (by widening the same) on the south side of Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Usual security required. WM. KAYE, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 10, 1863.
An2eiger copy. aug11 dtd

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1863.—The highest premium has been awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines at the World's Fair, recently held in London, England, with all other sewing machines in competition. This result was not unexpected of course, but is still highly complimentary to American genius, and a triumph more noteworthy considering the public sentiment in England. This marked recognition of this machine not only adds to its prestige, confirming as it does, the numerous awards here, but should satisfy the public that if any sewing is done Wheeler & Wilson's is the machine to do it.
WM SUMNER & CO.,
General Agents for the West and Southwest. Office No. 1, Masonic Temple. j3eod

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one having possession or knowledge of some silver forks, spoons, &c., belonging to M. B. Morrison, formerly mail agent, by leaving information at this office will confer a favor upon his family and be suitably compensated. a10 6t

TAKE IT IN TIME.—We need hardly inform our patrons that bowel diseases of almost every kind now prevail in this section to a very great extent, and that too early attention cannot be paid to them, and the most reliable remedies sought for. These remedies will be found in the GRÆVENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP, PROFESSOR MCCLINTOCK'S CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, MCGEHEE'S LIQUID AMBER, LOUISIANA CHOLERA DROPS, and the BALM OF ZANTHORIA. Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER,
jy28 74 Fourth street, near Main.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.
Office in Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY—*Dr. Strickland's Celebrated English Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.*—Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture will give immediate relief and cure the worst cases of Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It never fails. There is no remedy to equal it. A great number of our soldiers have been saved by taking a bottle of this valuable medicine. Try it directly. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold at all drugstores, and by Dr. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.
j16 d1m

Proclamation.

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to confine them within their premises for the period of sixty days from this date. Persons refusing or failing to comply with this requisition subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars and costs.
WM. KAYE, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 27th, 1863. d2m

PILES.—*Dr. Strickland's Celebrated English Remedy for Piles.*—This Ointment of Dr. Strickland's is the only remedy that is known to cure Piles, especially chronic cases. This is a certain cure. It has cured thousands of the most obstinate cases. Those who are suffering from it. Sold by all druggists and by Dr. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati. jy16 d1m

WHOLESALE MILINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co., 516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth (up stairs), has a very large stock of black and white trimmed and untrimmed hats and a very desirable stock of millinery goods generally. They are nearly all late purchases; were bought cheap, and will be sold accordingly.

P. S. O.& Co. have a full line of quilled ribbons. j22 dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!—The attention of the public is called to my Elastic Paint and Roofing Cement, which is considered, by all who have tested it, to be the best and cheapest material of the kind, now in use, for tin, iron, or metal roofs. C. COGGESHALL,
Sign of the Elastic Roofing, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jl0dtf

Hill's Gold Pens!

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.

Those wishing a superior pen, warranted perfect in every respect, will send stamp for price list.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
R. C. HILL,
m7 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourth.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8, 1863.

Circular.

The Captains of Home Guard companies in Kentucky and Indiana who have received arms or other Government property during the recent Morgan raid, before, or since, will report the same to these headquarters without delay, and all parties having arms, &c., will report in like manner; failing to do this, all in whose possession Government property is found (unless specially authorized to retain it) will be arrested and placed in the Military Prison, there to remain until their cases can be investigated.

By command of Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle.
[a10 d6] T. J. BUSH,
Lieut. and Ordnance Officer Dist. of Ky.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT, LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 10, 1863.

Special Orders No. 169.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * *

II. The habit of sending invalid soldiers from hospitals to these headquarters to inquire about their dis harge papers will be discontinued, as being not only unnecessary but detrimental to the service in affording opportunity for dissipation. As soon as discharge papers are prepared they will be forwarded to the headquarters of the Medical Director to be distributed to the hospitals.

By order of COL. M. MUNDY,
23d Kentucky Infantry, Comd'g.
C. C. ADAMS, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.
a11 d6

DIED,

In this city, on the morning of the 16th instant, COLUMBUS NEWTON RUSSELL, aged 24 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

His funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his father, on Broadway, between Hancock and Clay.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday evening, July 31, MARTHA, wife of Charles Elliott, and daughter of the late Henry Dixon, Sr., of Henderson county, Ky.

The deceased was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and much might be said of the distinguishing qualities and Christian virtues; to those who knew her praise is not needed to do honor to her memory—respect, love, and veneration is the tribute of every heart. To those who knew her not, the praise that is but justly due would seem extravagant.

Her career is ended, but we have left unto us a record of a pure and guileless heart. Her name will not perish—her good works will follow her. C.

AUCTION SALES.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,
August 18 and 20, of
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.

ON TUESDAY, 18th August, 1:30, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., 300 cases prime Boots, Shoes, and Brogans suited to the fall trade, also 50 cartoons Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco Work.

ON THURSDAY, 20th August, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., an assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, &c.; also a small lot of Clothing, to close invoices.

Terms cash (bankable funds).
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a17 d4 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SATINETS, WHITE AND RED FLANNELS (ALL WOOL),

With an invoice (just received per Express) of GENT'S BLACK CLOTH COATS AND BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS,

With a splendid line of EXTRA VELVET TAPESTRY AND BLACK CARPET BAGS

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING next, Aug. 18, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at Auction-Rooms, a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Also, to pay charges, an invoice, consisting of 4 4 all-wool White Flannels (pure), red Twilled Flannel, mixed Jeans, Needles, Spool Cottons, black and fancy Belts, Officers' Gloves.

Also—
1 case fine black Horse Hair Bonnets and
1 case Men's fine black fashionable Soft Hats.

Also (just received per express)—
Men's black Sack Coats & fine black Cassimere Pants.
With a full line of
Polesster and French Velvet & Tapestry Carpet Bags.

☞ City and country buyers will find many very desirable goods in the lot well worthy their attention.

Terms cash (greenbacks).
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a16 d3 Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, August 17, at 9 o'clock, I will sell at public auction, at the White Mansion, corner of Third and Market streets, the entire BAR FIXTURES and FURNITURE in said establishment, a large Counter, large Looking-Glass, Water-Cooler, Clock, 6 Glass Doors, all the Bottles, Tumblers, Saucers, &c. Also a Bedstead, Spring Mattress, 5-pair Venetian Blinds, Tables, Chairs, &c.

Terms cash. FRED. FRISHE,
a14 d3* Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

JAMES H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer,
Corner of Raymond and Willoughby streets,
BROOKLYN, L. I.

Regular Weekly Trade Sales
OF
HATS
EVERY THURSDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK

During the season, ending December 17, 1863.

These sales are peremptory, and comprise the manufactures of makers of well known reputation as well as the entire production of his own establishment.

Catalogues on morning of sale. jy28 dist

L. HARRIS. G. W. CHATFIELD.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 731 Main st., south side, bet. Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARRIS & CHATFIELD,
AUCTIONEERS,
SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF MERCHANDISE, New and Second-hand Furniture for public or private sale. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

☞ Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

BEFER TO { Gardner & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Nock, Wicks, & Co., "
Smith & Wade, "
Wm. L. Weller, "
Webb & Levering, "

may26 dis'm

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY, AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jy20 dislm

IMPLEMENTS.
EIGHT-HORSE SWEEPSTAKES SEPARATOR AND CLEANER;
TWO AND FOUR HORSE LEVER POWER AND THRESHER;
CIDER-MILLS;
CUTTING BOXES;
VIRGINIA CORN-SHELLERS;
And a general stock of FARM IMPLEMENTS;
For sale of wholesale and retail by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SEEDS! SEEDS!
1,000 BUSHELS PRIME TIMOTHY SEED;
1,000 LBS WHITE FLAT DUTCH TURNIP SEED;
1,000 LBS PURPLE-TOP TURNIP SEED;
500 LBS LARGE WHITE GLOBE TURNIP SEED;
500 LBS PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA SEED;
In store and for sale at wholesale and retail by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.
750 BBLS WHITE STONE LIME;
1,000 BBLS LOUISVILLE CEMENT,
100 BBLS CALCINED PLASTER;
50 BBLS LAND PLASTER;
50 BBLS WHITE SAND,
In store and for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

jy16 distf

J. HINZEN. S. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar12 d1y

☞ DRUNKENNESS CURED! ☜

THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the *tempting cup.* DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK is a certain *cure for Drunkenness.* It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price $1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by O. S. UPHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free. o31 deow&weowly

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

☞ Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelop, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. jul2 deod&weowly

ROMOLA,

A NOVEL, by author of "Adam Bede." Paper, $1 25; cloth, $1 50.

SUPPLEMENT TO URE'S DICTIONARY of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, with 100 illustrations. Full sheep binding, $7 50.
a12 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between NELSON & DAVIS, Scale Manufacturers, was dissolved by the decease of Mr. Davis on the 6th of June. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to Nelson & Davis will pay the surviving partner and administrator.
a11 d6 H. NELSON.

STAGG'S HAMS—A full supply of Stagg's sugar-cured Hams in store and for sale by
a15 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

BREAKFAST BACON—2,000 lbs sugar cured Breakfast Bacon in store and for sale by
a13 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FRUIT BASKETS—Just received a full supply Fruit Baskets, together with a general assortment of Wooden and Willow Ware, in store and for sale by
a13 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CREAM CHEESE—A choice article Cream and English Dairy Cheese just received and for sale by
a12 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, FLOUR, AND TEA STORE, No. 223 Market street, between Second and Third, south side. a15

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the Best in the World.* The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCELOR. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. jy16 d&weisly

Shelbyville Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED AWAY FROM the disturbances of war, has continued in successful operation, though with diminished numbers. The next session will commence on the first Monday of September. Assisted by able and experienced teachers, I hope, with my constant individual attention, to give to the young ladies committed to my care the best opportunities for intellectual and moral improvement. The whole expenses of boarding and tuition in the ordinary branches, for ten months, in the College classes, amount from 162 to 176 dollars, one half paid in advance. Address, at Shelbyville, Ky.,
a13 d&ewl* REV. D. T. STUART.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
For Four Nights Only,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday, Aug. 17, 18, 19, and 20,
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE
AND
YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND,
SIXTEEN IN NUMBER,
Will give four of their Grand Entertainment as above.

☞ For particulars see small bills, &c. a12 dtd*

The Most Popular Ballads of the Day.

"When the lonely watch I'm keeping." A reply to "When this cruel war is over." A beauti ul song, and deservedly popular. It is admired by all. Price 25c.

"If a heart or three is beating, Use it gently, lest it break." This little gem is meeting with great success. It cannot fail to please. Price 25c.

"The Flag with 34 Stars" (with picture), a stirring song, adapted to the melody of the "Bonnie Blue Flag." We would recommend it to those wishing a good patriotic ballad. Price 25c.

"I have learned to love thee fondly." An excellent song. Price 25c.

Published by A. C. PETERS & BRO.,
94 West Fourth street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
And for sale by Wm. McCarrell, D. F. Faulds, and Tripp & Cragg, Louisville, Ky. a7 d2*

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI Exponas, No 66, which issued from the district Court of the U. S. for the Kentucky District at Louisville, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on 21st day of August, 1863, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the city wharf, near Fifth street, in the city of Louisville, about
150 TONS PIG IRON
Sale to take place about 11 o'clock A. M.
H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M.,
a6 dtd By W. A. MEHWETHER, Deputy.
[St. Louis Democrat and Cincinnati Commercial will insert daily until day of sale and send bill to this office for collection.]

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 10, 1863.

INCOME TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASsessors' list of Income Tax for the city of Louisville and Jefferson county have been returned to me for collection.

All persons liable to this tax are hereby notified that it is now due and payable.

☞ Office in second story of Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Internal Revenue,
a10 d20 3d District Ky.

MILITARY GOODS.
JNO. M. STOKES & SON,
229 Main st., bet. Second & Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
MILITARY AND SUTLERS' GOODS.
SWORDS,
BELTS,
SASHES,
PISTOLS,
COTS,
CAMP CHAIRS,
MATTRESSES,
MESS CHESTS, and
INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

$13 In Advance!
LIEUT. HENRI BLENDOWSKI, Recruiting Officer,
50th Reg't Ky. Mounted Inf.
Commanded by COL. H. M. BUCKLEY,

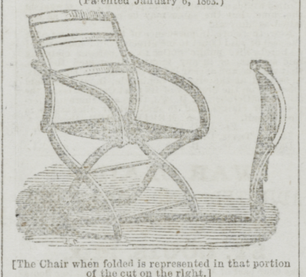
Kentuckians, do not wait for the draft, but volunteer in the 50th—a regiment that will be mounted—no tramping to do. Also, it is only for twelve months, inside your State limits. Quarters, subsistence, and clothing furnished as soon as enlisted. Recruiting office on Market (hotel), north side, between Third and Fourth streets. LIEUT. H. BLENDOWSKI,
50th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry,
a8 dim Recruiting Officer.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR SURGEONS' CERTIFICATES and HOSPITAL CLAIMS. H. W. HAWES,
Southwest corner Main and Second sts., up stairs.

I WISH TO PURCHASE QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS and all valid Claims against the Government. Apply as above.
a7 d&wlm H. W. HAWES.

JNO. M. STOKES & SON.

New Patent Camp Chair.
(Patented January 6, 1863.)



[The Chair when folded is represented in that portion of the cut on the right.]

THE BEST PORTABLE CHAIR IN THE WORLD,

Made of oak, hickory, and maple, with bent arms, and riveted at every joint—either carpet or cane seat—weight only 8 pounds—the best chair yet invented for Army Officers in Camps, Hospitals, or Forts; for Concert or Ball Rooms, Theatres, Steamboats, Picnics, or country residences.

LIGHT, COMPACT, AND STRONG.

For sale wholesale and retail. A liberal discount to Sutlers and dealers in Army Goods.

JNO. M. STOKES & SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
a13 d2m 229 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

JAMES T. EDMUNDS,
Tobacco Manufacturer,
FALLS CITY FACTORY,
128, 130 and 132 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

TOBACCO—
200 butts Black 10's;
200 cases Black ½ lbs.
BRIGHT.
100 half butts extra Sunny South;
50 butts People's Choice;
50 butts C. C. C. long 10's;
50 cases long 10's and ½ lbs.
All the above is summer work. For sale only for cash. al d&Sunim

Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ENtered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the WHOLESALE GROCERY, WINE, and LIQUOR business under the style and firm of SCHRODT & WUEBER. Store on Sixth street, between Main and Market, opposite Jas. Low & Co.'s.
JOSEPH SCHRODT,
JOSEPH A. WOEBER.
Louisville, July 8, 1863. jy21 dim

FINE SUGARS—Very choice old N. O. Sugar; Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered; also finest quality of Preserving Sugars; in store and for sale by
a15 HIBBITT & SON.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—150 bbls choice Family Flour received this day and for sale by
a15 HIBBITT & SON.

Depot Quartermaster's Office,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., August 22, 1863, for furnishing 1,000 CAVALRY HORSES.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

I, ——, of —— county of ——, State of ——, agree to furnish the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky., with —— Horses of the following specifications, viz:

FOR CAVALRY.

To be from five (5) to nine (9) years old, fifteen (15) hands high or over, of dark colors, free from all blemishes and vicious tricks, and in all respects good, sound, serviceable horses, *fit for Cavalry*, and subject to inspection at Louisville, Ky.

I will furnish as follows, with the understanding that all or any part of this bid may be accepted.

—— Cavalry Horses at $—— each.

I enclose herewith my

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Notice to Street Railroad Companies.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 4, 1863.

In accordance with the provisions of the ordinance published herewith, sealed propositions will be received at the Mayor's Office in this city until Thursday, August 20th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the building and management of a Street Railroad on the following route, to wit:

Beginning at the intersection of the southern line of Main street with Fourth street, thence south in Fourth street to Green street, thence east in Green street to First, thence south in First street to the southern limits of the city.

Security in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) will be required as prescribed in section 4 of the following ordinance.

WM. McCARRELL, Auditor.

AN ORDINANCE

Prescribing the terms and conditions of street passenger railroads within the city of Louisville.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville*, That any company or individuals organized for the purpose of laying down rails for running street passenger cars, to be drawn by horses or mules through the streets of Louisville, shall be guided, governed, and regulated by the following conditions, and such restrictions as the General Council may hereafter pass.

Sec. 2. No company or individuals shall be permitted to lay down a track through any of the streets of said city without first having obtained the consent of the General Council, designating the company or individuals to whom the privilege is granted and the streets through which said line shall run.

Sec. 3. *Provided*, That before said street railroad company or individuals shall commence to run their cars upon any street where it will injuriously affect or interfere with the business of any omnibus line or lines, they shall, at the option of the owner or owners of such omnibus line, purchase such omnibus line or lines, together with all property belonging to and used in such omnibus business at a price to be agreed upon between said street railroad company or individuals and such omnibus line or lines, or if they cannot agree, then to be ascertained in the following manner: One disinterested person, acquainted with the value of said omnibus business and property, shall be chosen by the Street Railroad Company or individuals, and one by such omnibus line, and the two persons so selected, if they cannot agree, shall choose a third, and the valuation set by these persons or any two of them, in writing, on such omnibus business and property, shall be final and conclusive.

Sec. 4. All tracks laid shall be of the gauge of five feet and two inches, and of the most approved rail, and the same to be laid according to the direction of the General Council and City Engineer, and in such manner as to be no impediment to the ordinary use of the streets, with suitable bridges at all the gutters, so as to permit the flow of water under the same, and on such grades as are now or may be hereafter established by the General Council.

Any company or individuals to whom any privilege shall be granted by the city, shall first enter into a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars with the city, said bond to be drawn by the City Attorney or the Assistant City Attorney, and to constitute a lien upon all the property and franchises of the company to bowlder between the rails, also to pave or bowlder (as the street may be) two feet on the outside of each rail so as to correspond with the street outside, to keep the same in good repair to the satisfaction of the General Council, and also that no motive power, except horses and mules, shall be used upon any road, and that no road shall be used in any way for the transportation of freight, but expressly for city passenger cars. And if any company or individual to whom any privilege shall be granted shall fail to keep so much of such street or streets, as above specified, in good and sufficient repair or shall refuse to pay into the city treasury the amount of the tax, or license fixed by the Council for the privilege of using the street as required by this section, the General Council shall have the right to prevent the use of said street or streets by removing the rails therefrom.

Sec. 5. And upon the further condition that any company or individual to whom any privilege may be granted shall place and continue upon said roads good cars, with all modern improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and that they run passenger cars thereon as often as the public convenience may require, and under such directions as the General Council may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 6. And provided, also, that any company or individual to whom such privilege may be granted shall in all respects comply with the directions of the General Council in building said roads, and in the running of cars thereon, and in any other matters connected with the regulation of the same, and provided also, that any company or individual shall, before the permission takes effect, enter into a bond with mortgage as hereinbefore provided, to be drawn by the City Attorney, or Assistant City Attorney, and approved by the General Council, binding themselves and their successors to abide by and perform the stipulations and provisions herein contained, and also such other resolutions or ordinances as may be passed by the General Council regulating the running upon said roads.

Sec. 7. Provided, that the City Auditor shall, when instructed by the City Council, advertise for ten days in the official papers of this city, stating the routes which have been designated by the Council for street railroads, and ask for sealed proposals under this ordinance, to construct the same, and the company or individual that will pay the highest amount of license per car per annum and the highest amount for each passenger carried, and also bid for the lowest price of commutation tickets, in packages of not less than twenty-five, shall be considered the successful bidder, provided, however, the General Council shall be the judges of the bids.

Sec. 8. And, provided any such company or individual shall not charge more than five cents for each passenger on any such roads.

Sec. 9. And provided further, that they shall file with the City Auditor a statement, under oath, of the cost of each mile or fraction of a mile of road completed, and also a monthly statement of the gross receipts, and shall exhibit the books and vouchers belonging to said company or individual to a committee of the General Council, or to any person or persons the Council may appoint to examine such books and accounts, at any time. But no company or individual, to whom any privilege may be granted, shall assign or transfer their franchise in said road or roads without first obtaining the consent of the General Council thereto.

Sec. 10. And provided further, that the city of Louisville shall not be held liable to any company or individual for any damage any company or individual may incur from the breakage of any sewer or water pipe, or from any delay in the transportation of passengers that may be caused by the laying of sewers, water or gas pipes, or the necessary repairing of the same, or from any other delays or damages that may be caused by fire or otherwise; but any such company or individual shall be liable for any loss or any injury that any person may sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of their agents or servants in the management, construction, or use of said track or roads; and any such company or individual shall indemnify and hold the city harmless from any damage that may be claimed by property holders or by any person or persons on account of the laying of said track, or in the use or by reason thereof, or by running the cars thereon.

Sec. 11. And provided any company or individual to whom privilege may be granted as aforesaid shall, within ten days after the passage of a resolution granting such privilege, come forward and sign the proper contract, agreeing to abide by these stipulations and other ordinances that may be passed hereafter by the General Council regulating such roads, and agreeing further to commence said roads within sixty days thereafter, and complete the same within twelve months.

Sec. 12. The President and Secretary of each and every such company or of individuals shall, on the first day of January in each and every year during the continuance of the contract, furnish to the General Council a full and complete list of the stockholders thereof; and such statement shall be verified by the oath of said President and Secretary, to be administered by a Notary Public of the county of Jefferson, and attested by his seal, or by any person authorized to administer oaths.

Sec. 13. The City Council shall at any future time have the power, when the public good demands, to grant a second or third company or individual the right to occupy any track already laid down, provided the expense of laying and keeping in repair said track, so far as used by different companies or individuals, shall be equally borne by all those that use them, but the Council shall not have the right to grant a permit to run upon any route already disposed of for a greater distance than one-tenth of the whole route.

Sec. 14. *And be it further ordained*, That the following specifications regulating the running of street railroads in Louisville be required of each and every company or individuals taking out license under the provisions of this ordinance, viz:

1st. No car shall be drawn at a greater speed than six miles an hour.

2d. While the cars are turning the corners from one street to another the horses or mules shall not be driven faster than a walk.

3d. Cars driven in the same direction shall not approach each other within a distance of three hundred feet, except in case of accident or when it may be necessary to connect two cars together, or at stations.

4th. No car shall be allowed to stop on a cross-walk, nor in front of any intersecting street, except to avoid collision or to prevent danger to persons in the street.

5th. When the conductor of any car is required to stop at the intersection of streets to receive or leave passengers, the cars shall be stopped so as to leave the rear platform slightly over the crossing.

6th. The conductors and drivers of each car shall keep a vigilant watch for all teams, carriages, persons on foot, and especially children, either on the track or moving toward it, and on the first appearance of danger to such teams or persons or other obstructions, the car shall be stopped in the shortest time and space possible.

7th. The conductor shall not allow ladies and children to enter or leave the cars while in motion.

8th. Conductors shall announce to the passengers the names of the streets or the place wherever the cars cross in connection with any other railroad track.

9th. the cars after sunset shall be provided with signal lights.

10th. No cars shall remain standing at the central or principal depot more than five minutes, excepting at the ferry landing, and the cars shall run as often as the public good demands, or the General Council may from time to time direct.

11th. The cars shall be entitled to the track, and any vehicle upon the track of said company shall turn out when any car comes up, so as to leave the track unobstructed; and the drivers of any vehicle refusing to do so, when requested by the driver of any car, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars on conviction before the City Court of Louisville, and costs of prosecution, and all fines collected under this section shall be paid into the City Treasury to be appropriated to the School Fund.

12. *Provided*, That if any person or persons shall have cause to remove any large iron safe or other large and heavy substance, they shall be allowed sufficient time to load and unload the same without being liable to the penalty attached by this section.

Sec. 15. This ordinance shall continue and be in force from and after its passage. All contracts made under the provisions of this ordidance shall be for the term and period of twenty years.

JOHN G. BAXTER, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
ARTHUR PETER, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. C. C.
Approved July 25, 1863.
WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Aug 5, 6, 7, 8—14, 15, 17, 18, 19, & 20

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 13, 1863.

Present, John G. Baxter, President, and all the members, exept Messrs. Guy and Spaulding.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

Mr. Orrill, presented the certificate of election, and oath of office of J. C. Dozier, member elect of the Common Council from the 11th Ward, which was read and filed, when Mr. Dozier took his seat and was announced on all committees in place of Mr. Smith.

The Engineer submitted the apportionment of the grading, paving and curbing of Seventeenth street from Main to Rowan, John Keegan, contractor, which was referred to Committee on Western District.

The report of C. A. Taylor, Marketmaster of house No. 3, to Oct. 13, 1863, was read and filed.

The report of H. C. Parmele, Wharfmaster, to August 1, 1863, was read and filed.

The report of Chas. Wall, Flour inspector, for July was read and filed.

Mr. Earick presented a proposition from T. C. Pomeroy, to sell to the City a house and lot in Nineteenth street, which was referred to Street Committee Western District and the Mayor.

Mr. Orrill presented the following petition and ordinance, which were read, ordered to lie over one week and to be published; viz:

OFFICE LOUISV. & NASHV. R. R. Co.
Louisville, July 21, 1863.

To the Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville.

The Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. desire to extend their Lebanon Branch to Danville or some point in the direction of the upper Coal Fields of the State, and are now engaged in locating the extension, and by act of the last Legislature are authorized to contract with the City of Louisville for a loan of six hundred thousand dollars of her bonds to enable them to make the extension.

The enclosed ordinance has been prepared for your consideration as necessary to enable the City to make the loan, and as necessary to enable the Company to make the extension, and secure the additional amount that may be required to cover the cost.

The extended Branch will make the present Branch and Main Stem more profitable, and will be highly advantageous to the commerce and interest of the City by bringing a very rich and fertile section of the State into railroad connection with Louisville, and it is hoped whenit shall reach the upper Coal Fields of the State that it will aid in regulating the price of fuel. — And that it will ultimately form part of a rail connection with Knoxville and Wilmington, North Carolina.

Very Respectfully
JAMES GUTHRIE, President.

Whereas the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. have authority by their Charter to extend branches to any point within the State, and the Legislature by act entitled "An act to amend the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Charter," approved 26th February, 1863, enacted as follows, to wit:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Sec. 1. "That on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company determining to extend the Lebanon Branch of said road to Danville, Mount Vernon, or Monticello, or some place in the direction of either of said places: or upon said railroad Company determining to extend a Branch west of the Main Stem into the Coal regions, that it shall be lawful for said Company to contract with the City of Louisville to lend to the Company not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, in thirty year one thousands dollar bonds, bearing six percent interest per annum, payable semi-annually in Louisville, and secure the interest and principal on the branch or extension for which they may be loaned.

Sec. 2. That all contracts between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the City of Louisville, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be lawful and binding on said Company and the City of Louisville."

And Whereas said Company have had a route surveyed to Danville and to Stanford, the grade ascertained, with an estimate of the cost of extension, and desire to extend the same to the upper coal fields of the State, and are now engaged in the actual location of an extension of the Lebanon Branch under the above recited act, and the cost of extension may exceed the six hundred thousand dollars named in said act, and as said Company have authority by their Charter to issue Income Bonds for the payment of the additional cost. An Ordinance Appropriating Six Hundred Thousand dollars to construct a Railroad from Lebanon to Danville.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville:

That the Mayor of the City of Louisville have authority, and he is hereby directed to excecute, issue and deliver to the Louisv. and Nashville R. R. Co. six hundred thirty year City of Louisville Coupon Bonds of one Thousand dollars each, bearing six percent interest payable semiannually, the bonds to bear such date, and the principal and interest payable at such place in Louisville as he and the Company may agree, upon said Company entering into an obligation to the City of Louisville to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same becomes due, and secure the same by a mortgage upon the Lebanon Branch and said extension jointly and equally with not exceeding a like amount of the Companys Income Coupon Bonds, to be issued to pay the additional cost of extending the Lebanon Branch.

And be it further ordained, that to pay the interest of said bonds as it falls due, and the principal thereof in thirty years from the date thereof — an advalorem tax of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property within the limits of the City of Louisville at the dates of the several assessments subject to taxation by the revenue laws of the State, is hereby levied and directed to be collected annually from the date of said bonds; provided the General Council of the City of Louisville are satisfied, that the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. intend in good faith to pay the interest of the six hundred bonds as it becomes due, and retire said bonds as they shall mature, and that said Company have the means of doing so. The right is reserved to suspend the collection of all or any part of the above tax and renew the same at pleasure; and provided further, that it be made a condition of the mortgage to secure the payment of said bonds, that if at any time the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. shall fail to place the City of Louisville in funds sufficient to discharge any instalment of interest on said bonds ten days before the same become due and payable, that the mortgage shall be forfeited, and the City may foreclose for both interest and principal.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall only take effect upon being published as required by the charter, and upon its being voted upon and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the City of Louisville voting thereon at such time as the General Council shall hereafter provide by resolution, as prescribed in article 6, section 11 of the Charter of Louisville.

The following petitions for Taverns and Coffeehouses, were severally referred to Committees on Taverns and Groceries, viz:

B. Strube, tavern at Woodland Garden.
Henry Hoehlm, coffeehouse, on Green, between Preston and Jackson streets.
C. Rice, tavern, on Beargrass street, between Adams and Geiger streets.
Henry Beha, coffeehouse, corner of Jefferson and Preston streets.
Nick Bosler, tavern, on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
Hable & Marias, tavern, on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
H. Wolf, transfer of Reiling & Droppelmans tavern license.
Geo. Schroedel, coffeehouse, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
Daniel McSweeney, coffeehouse, on Market between Third and Fourth streets.

Mr. Elliott, presented a petition therefor, with a resolution, allowing R. A. Collins to erect his coal scales on the wharf, between First and Second streets, subject to be removed at any time by resolution of the Council, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition asking the Council to repeal the ordinance in regard to hides, within the City of Louisville, which was referred to a special committee of Messrs Elliott, Kendrick and Spaulding.

Mr. Twyman presented a petition for a well at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, which was referred to Street Committee of the Western District, when Dr. Brewer, from said committee, reported an ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Baxter, and Messrs. Armstrong, Buckner, Brewer, Campion, Cromey, Earick, Elliott, Herbert, Johnson, Kendrick, Kinkead, Orrill, Price, Shaw, Dozier, Stoll Tomppert, Tucker, and Twymann—20.

Nays—None.

Mr. Kendrick, from Revision Committee, to whom was referred the claim of T. P. Jacob, on account of taxes unjustly paid, asked that the same be referred to the Asst. City Attorney to make an agreed case, which request was granted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

L. H. King, $35, for grading intersections Eastern District.

J. T. Norwood, $55, for sewer inlets at First and Green streets.

L. H. King, $478 87, for paving sidewalks on Madison street, at Hospital.

J. O. Salisbury & Son, $130, and $30 80, for well and pump at Main und Twelfth streets.

Street hands, W. D., $538 20, for work on streets Western District.

Gas Company, $6,131 04, for Gas lights to July 1. 1863.

Fire Department, $2,268 81, expenses for July 1863.

Police, $3,172 10, expenses for July.

H. Seaton, $16 50, and Thos. Reaugh, $15, for services rendered Council.

Almshouse, $570 82, expenses for July 1863.

Geo. P. Williams, $5, for rod for Engineer's office.

T. D. Fox and others, $100 40, for repairs to Court house.

Mr. Tomppert, from Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the north side of Green, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported a resolution for stepping-stones across East street, south side of Green, which was adopted.

Mr. Tomppert presented an ordinance to bowlder Brook street, from Main to Fulton, and a resolution to remove the stone bridge from Beargrass creek to the Cut Off, which were severally referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Tomppert presented a claim for room rent, for enrolling &c., which was referred to Committee on Election.

Mr. Brewer, from Street Committee Western District, reported a resolution granting further time until October 1. 1863, to J. T. Norwood, to complete his contract for repaving and recurbing the sidewalks on both sides of Fourth street, from Main to Water, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter presented an ordinance (on petition therefore) to dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of Seventh and Lexington streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Baxter, and Messrs. Armstrong, Buckner, Brewer, Campion, Cromey, Earick, Elliott, Herbert, Johnson, Kendrick, Kinkead, Orrill, Price, Shaw, Dozier, Stoll Tomppert, Tucker, and Twyman—20.

Nays—None.

Mr. Johnson, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern District, reported a resolution granting F. Nicholas a coffeehouse license, corner of Market and Hancock streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

W. Hickle, transfer of F. Duckwalls Tavern license.

Jas. A. Thomas, coffeehouse, on Water, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Jos. Schaich, coffeehouse, on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

B. Stingli, coffeehouse, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Geo. Schrædel, coffeehouse, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Fred. Hauck & Co., coffeehouse, on Sixth, between Main and Market streets.

Jno. Martin & Bro., coffeehouse, corner of Water and Bullitt streets.

Dillon & Pulford, coffeehouse, on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

U. Boshardt, beerhouse, cor. of Thirteenth and Portland avenue.

Patrick Bradley, beerhouse, on Water, between Fourth and Bullitt streets.

Draper & Little, tavern, on Fifth, between Market and Jefferson streets.

John Dupere, coffeehouse, on Portland.

Daniel McSweeney, coffeehouse, on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

N. Bosler, tavern, on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Mr. Twyman, from the Committee on Grievances, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of Wm. Allen, to have abated a nuisance in "Pig Alley."

Mr. Price, from Committee on Bonds, reported the bonds of the following supernumerary watchmen, which were severally approved, viz:

Jno. H. Williams, Allen Kendall, and J. J. Merrill.

Mr. Tucker presented an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalks on both sides of Floyd street, from Walnut to Lafayette, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Tucker presented an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalks on the west side of Floyd street, from Market to Jefferson, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Tucker presented an ordinance to repave and recurb the sidewalk on the south side of Green, from East to Floyd streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

Mr. Tucker presented a resolution for stepping-stones across Jefferson; west side of Jackson street, which was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

Mr. Tucker presented a resolution directing the clerks to certify the salary of the City Engineer, at the rate of $1500, from the date of his appointment by the Mayor, of January 5., 1863, which was referred to Finance Committee.

The clerk was instructed to distribute the papers from the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, August 20., 1863, at 8 o'clock was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

SCHOOLS.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,

WILL RESUME ITS REGULAR COURSE OF Instruction on the first Monday of September, 1863. Terms per session of five months, in advance, $60 and $65. For particulars, address

H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
Elizabethtown, Ky.

a5 d18*

FEMALE ACADEMY of the URSULINES,
On Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN THIS INSTITUTION ARE TAUGHT ALL the higher and lower branches of the German and English languages, also French, with Vocal and Instrumental Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Pupils will be taught plain and Fancy Needle-work, Plain Sewing, Knitting, Crochet, Fillet-work, Embroidery, Tetton, Raised Zephyr work, Dress-making, also Artificial, Hair, and Worsted Flowers, Wax Fruits and Flowers, Drawing and Painting in Water colors, Glass and Oil Painting, &c.

Business letters to be addressed to

Rev. LEANDER STREBER,
Pastor of St Martin's Church, Shelby st., or to
Mother SALESIA REITMEIR,
Superior.

jy8 d2m

BETHEL COLLEGE,

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REOPENED ON the 7th or next September with a competent Faculty. For particular information, address

Rev. GEORGE HUNT, President,
Russellville, Ky.

jy15 dtd

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the first Monday of September.

FACULTY:

D. R. CAMPBELL, LL. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.
DANFORD THOMAS, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin languages.
J. E. FARNAM, A. M., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
J. J. RUCKER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

With a Faculty so eminent, advantages so great as are possessed by this old institution, and freed from the disturbances occasioned by the war, we hope to have a good attendance. F. C. McCALLA, Tr.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 1, 1863—d2m
[Democrat copy and charge this office.]

MAD. D. RUHL,
Importer and Manufacturer of
MILITARY GOODS.

A splendid assortment of
PRESENTATION SWORDS;
STAFF, LINE, AND, MEDICAL SWOBDS;
CAVALRY SABRES;
FENCING FOILS, &c.;
EMBROIDERED SHOULDER-STRAPS;
EPAULETTES; SWORD BELTS;
SASHES; SWORD KNOTS;
CHEVRONS; WORSTED BRAIDS;
BUTTONS, &c.

LATEST STYLES OF LADIES'
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.

Orders attended to promptly.

MAD. D. RUHL,
No. 327 Fourth st., next door to Mozart Hall,
Louisville, Ky.

jul7 d3m

Rally, Boys, Rally!

IF YOU WILL NOT GET AN OPportunity to join the 3d Ky. Battery, of Lieut German Deittweiler, of the 50th Mounted Infantry, has consolidated with his Battery, and we are filling up rapidly. the camp is on Third street, in the grove near Park Barracks. The Battery is to be mustered in in a few days, when the officers will be selected.

Recruiting office on Market, between Second and Third streets.

jy31 dtf JNO. W. NEVILLE, Captain.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The 51st Reg't of Infantry, Ky.Vols.,
FOR 12 MONTHS,
TO BE COMMANDED BY CAPT. JAS. THOMPSON, 2d Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, and to be designated as

Heavy Artillery,

To form part of the permanent garrison of the Field Fortifications of this State, by authority from the Governor, and with the approval of the Department Commander.

This being the only regiment to be raised, *for this particular purpose, in Kentucky*, young men of sober, steady habits should, now, for the first time, volunteer for 12 months in this scientific, light, and pleasant service, in defence of the homes and firesides and of the wives and children of the good men of this noble Commonwealth. Kentucky soil must be defended, and, above all, the Union and the Constitution must be preserved.

Pay, clothing, subsistence, and transportation same as regular army, and recruits will be sent immediately to camp at Covington, Ky., for instruction.

For further information apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, at the National Hotel, Louisville, Ky., who is authorized by the Governor to raise a company for said regiment.

T. B. CAMPBELL,
jy2d2m Capt. & Recruiting Officer.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS NO. 107 HEADquarters District of Western Kentucky, the Commander of which the undersigned has transferred, with all cases of contraband or captive negroes in the district comprising the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Meade, Hardin, Larue, and Breckinridge. All parties in said counties having such contraband or captive negroes in their possession will immediately report them to the Commission at Provost Marshal's Building.

The Commission will hold daily sessions (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

jn8 dtf Maj. 25th Mich. Inft'y.

Executors' Sale.

On TUESDAY, September 1, 1863, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, what is known as the "COWHERD FARM," situated in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Belleview (on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad) to Shelbyville, four miles from the former and six from the latter, containing about 195 acres, with a good dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings, about 130 acres cleared, the balance enclosed and well set in grass.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Richard Radcliff, deceased, in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Frankfort to Newcastle, about three miles from the Christiansburg Depot (on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad), the following personal property, to wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; the Growing Crop, consisting of Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, and Hay; Stock, consisting of Hogs (about 80 head ready for feeding), Sheep, Horses (including some fine brood mares); Cattle (including some good milch cows and 44 head of fat steers ready for market).

At the same time and place will be sold the following LANDS, to wit: The late residence of said decedent, containing about 300 acres, 200 acres cleared, the balance well-timbered and set in blue-grass. On this farm there is a good brick dwelling-house, large barn, with other necessary out-buildings, and a good apple orchard.

Also, at the same time and place, a FARM of 70 acres about three fourths of a mile from the said residence, 60 acres cleared, the balance in timber, and all well-set in grass.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold what is known as the "BECKLEY FARM," situated one mile and one fourth north of the Christiansburg Depot, containing about 209 acres, 120 acres cleared, the balance in timber and well-set in grass. Upon this farm there is a good frame dwelling, a stable and spring house, also about one mile of stone fence.

The titles to the above tracts of land are indisputable, and all of said tracts are in a high state of cultivation, are inclosed, well-watered and well-grassed, with plenty of timber and wood; are in a good state of repair, located in a healthy part of the country, with good schools, convenient to churches, and near the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. A further description is unnecessary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the executors at Christiansburg, Ky., or by calling on Mr. D. C. Yeager, on the Cowherd Farm, or Mr. Elliot Nash, on the Home Farm.

TERMS OF SALE—Personal Property—For all sums of $10 and under, cash; over $10, a credit of twelve months will be given; bond, with approved security, will be required, and no property removed until the terms of sale are complied with. The lands will be sold for one third cash; balance in equal amounts, one and two years' credit. A lien will be reserved on the lands for the balance of the purchase money.

Immediate possession will be given of all the lands except the Cowherd Farm, reserving a reasonable time for purchasers to remove the present crop. Possession of the Cowherd Farm will be given on the 1st day of March, 1864. The privilege will be given to the purchaser of said farm to sow such grain and grass as he may wish immediately.

J. B. MESSICK,
N. FLOOD,
R. ELLIS,
Executors of Richard Radcliff, deceased.
B. K. BAILEY, Auctioneer. a7 dtdsp1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss. No. 125.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

WHEREAS, an Information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1863, by Joshua Tevis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against 28 doz Lisle thread ladies' gloves, 29 lbs (2 doz per box) ladi's hose, 50 doz neck-ties, 5 lawn dress patterns, 8 bolts veil berege, 2 bolts dress goods, 2 bolts muskets bars, 10 doz gent's under-shirts, 2 hoop skirts, 72 pieces pocket handkerchiefs, 20 doz ladies' hose, 7 bolts linen, 57 doz gent's collars, 1 lot of needles (4,000), 33 bundles dress braid, 3 large pkgs do do, 22 gross lead pencils, 6 bundles steel pens, 2 bxs puff combs, 1 bx kid gloves, 2 bxs head nets, 1 gross tooth brushes, lot of round and dress combs, 81 bx pocket-books, 20 pcs boots, 20 pcs black veil, 239 prs shoes, 1 lot fans, alleging in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the — day of July, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were proceeding from the State of Tennessee on the — day of July, A. D. 1863, to the State of Kentucky, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf. W. A. MEELWETHER, Deputy.

For H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated Aug. 10, A. D. 1863. a10 d14

WAR CLAIMS
ADJUSTED AND COLLECTED.
No. 63 Washington avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,

One door east of Webb & Kaime's office, and two doors east of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis.

JOHN P. CAMP

Will give his attention to the adjustment and collection of Vouchers and other claims against the United States Government in all its Departments.

Accounts and claims against the Government made out in proper form and Vouchers therefor obtained and the amounts collected.

Merchants having Vouchers for small amounts can save themselves time and trouble by placing them in his charge for collection.

Vouchers and Quartermasters' Checks on Washington bought at low rates.

REFERENCES.

Hon. D. Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. Jos. Holt Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel T. Glover, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Shepley, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., late Commissioners and Counsellors on War Claims for the Department of the West.

may19 d3m

MILITARY
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
EMPORIUM.

I HAVE ON HAND AND MAKE STRICTLY TO order all kinds of Military Equipments and Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', and Race Saddles; Coach, Buggy, Omnibus, and Wagon Harness of all kinds; Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Horse Covers, Saddle Blankets, Trunks, Valises, together with all kinds of goods usually found in a first class house.

My work is gotten up under my own supervision, and I flatter myself that it will compare favorably with any gotten up East or West for durability and style.

By strict attention to business I hope to merit and retain not only the old patronage of this old and favorably known house, but to add many new customers.

J. M. MYERS,
Successor to C. PROAL,
217 Third st., between Main and Market.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY SADDLERY & Retail Establishment, 217 Third street, to Mr. J. M. Myers, and hereby take pleasure in recommending him to my former patrons. (Signed) C. PROAL.

Louisville, March 26, 1863. jul6 dly

HOLYOKE & ROGERS,
General Commission Merchants
AND
TOBACCO FACTORS,
162 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

N. E. MILTON & CO., of Louisville, are our Agents, and will make advances on consignments to our address.

jy30 d1stf

Notice of Dissolution.

THE LATE FIRM OF GUY & CLARK WAS dissolved on the 1st day of July, 1863. By consent of parties A. F. Clark will close the business of the firm as financial agent, and may sign the firm name in liquidation.

B. GUY,
A. F. CLARK.

au6 d1m

A. F. CLARK
(Successor to GUY & CLARK,)
Merchant Miller,
No. 228 and 230 Market st., bet. Brook and Floyd,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FLOUR in sacks and barrels and OFFAL for sale.
The highest cash price paid for WHEAT and BARRELS

au6 dtf

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE BALLARD proof in the case of Low & Whitney and Berry, Lawfley, & Co., and others against P. A. Bondurant and others, all concerned are notified that I may be found at my office, in Blandville, at all times, to take proof of claims. The commission will finally close on the fourth Monday in September next.

au6 d1m Z. W. BUGG M. Com.

Whiskey.

200 BARRELS OLD BOURBON WHISKEY IN store and for sale by

MOORHEAD & CO.,
m29 dtf 115 Wall street.

RAILROADS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISville, as follows:

7:15 A. M. Daily (except Sundays), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:
For Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and all other points West and Southwest.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:
Makes close connections for Lafayette, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, &c., and for Kookuk, Ottumwa, Ft. DesMoines, &c.
For Chicago, Detroit, &c.

This train arrives in Chicago at 7:30 P. M., being in time to connect with all Night Trains going north, Northwest, or West from that city, and is 14 HOURS in advance of any other route.

2:45 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:
For Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:
For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.
For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.
For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:35 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:
For Cincinnati and all Eastern and Northeastern
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:
For all Eastern and Northeastern Cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western Cities.
For Cairo, St. Louis, &c.

Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE of FIVE MILES.

This route is 60 MILES SHORTER and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the R. R. Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

JAMES FERRIER,
al General Ticket Agent.

WHO WANTS TO BUY!

Those who do are invited to call at the

Wholesale

GROCERY

AND

SUTLERS' SUPPLY STORE

OF

F. B. HASTINGS & CO.,

508 Main street.

North side, between Fifth and Sixth,

Where they will find a stock so large and of such great variety that it is impossible to enumerate articles or state quantities.

We are the Sole Agents in this city for

MILBANKS' CELEBRATED STOCK ALE.

jul1 d3m

GROCERIES.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Grocers,
36 Main street,
Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have constantly on hand one of the most Extensive Stocks of

GROCERIES

To be found in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Stock of this old and long-established firm.

jn9 d6m

625 MAIN. 625

China, Glass, & Queensware, Spun Cotton and Bacon, Coal Oil and Lamps, Green Apples & Dried Fruits, Tinware, &c.

W. H. CRUTCHER, Ag't